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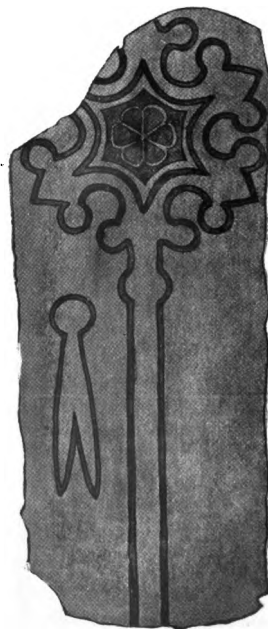
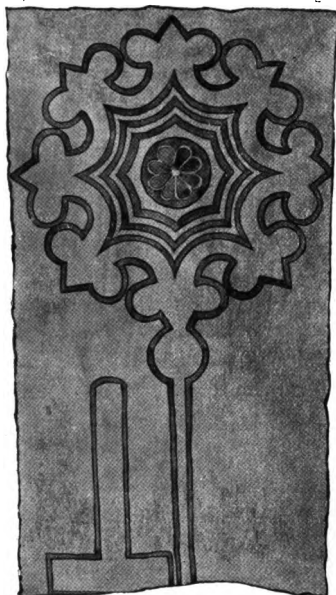
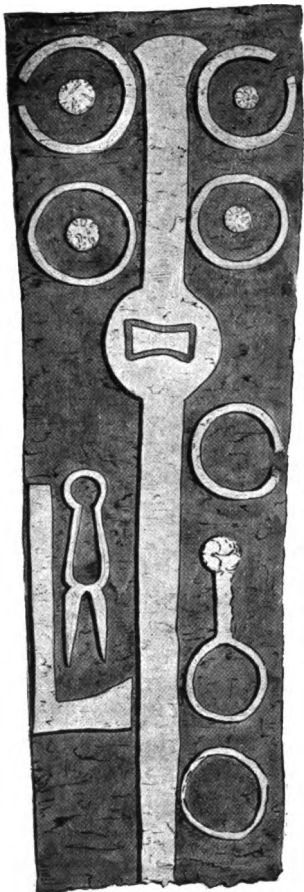
FROM THE GIFT OF

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FOR ENGLISH HISTORY AND
LITERATURE



G. K., DEL.

SLABS OF THE TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES, DISCOVERED
IN THE WALLS OF BOLSOVER CHURCH AFTER THE FIRE, 1898.

JOURNAL
OF THE
Derbyshire Archæological
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

EDITED BY
REV. CHARLES KERRY

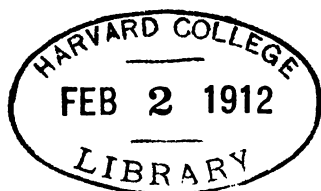
Rector of Upper Standon Beds.

VOL. XXI

JANUARY 1899

 PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
BEMROSE & SONS LTD. 23 OLD BAILEY LONDON
AND DERBY

Br 3821.1



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS - - - - -	v
RULES - - - - -	vii
LIST OF MEMBERS - - - - -	x
SECRETARY'S REPORT - - - - -	xvii
BALANCE SHEET - - - - -	xxii

ROMAN REMAINS AT BRADWELL.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A. - - - - -	1
--------------------------------	---

NOTES ON SOME OLD DERBYSHIRE COTTAGES.

By PERCY CURREY, ESQ., ARCHITECT - - - - -	5
--	---

MELANDRA CASTLE, DERBYSHIRE.

By ROBT. HAMNETT - - - - -	10
----------------------------	----

TAPESTRY AT RENISHAW HALL.

By REV. C. KERRY - - - - -	20
----------------------------	----

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LEONARD WHEATCROFT.

WITH NOTES BY REV. CHAS. KERRY - - - - -	26
--	----

ENCLOSURE RIOTS AT CHINLEY, A.D. 1569 - - - - -

61

HUNDRED OF APPLETREE AND WAPENTAKE OF WIRKSWORTH. AYD
TO HIS MAJESTY KING CHARLES I., 1627.

By REV. R. JOWETT BURTON, B.A. - - - - -	69
--	----

LETTERS FROM TANNER MSS.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. W. HARRY ARKWRIGHT - - - - -	84
--	----

THE BELLS OF ST. PETER'S, DERBY.

By GEORGE BAILEY - - - - -	90
----------------------------	----

ILLUSTRATIONS.

SLABS OF THE TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES, DISCOVERED
IN THE WALLS OF BOLSOVER CHURCH AFTER THE FIRE, 1898.*Frontispiece.*

ROMAN REMAINS AT BRADWELL - - - - -	3
RAFTER-BUILT COTTAGES AT MORLEY MOOR - - - - -	7
DIAGRAM OF GABLE END OF COTTAGES AT LITTLE EATON - - - - -	7
TAPESTRY, "THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE," RENISHAW HALL - - - - -	21
HOUSE BUILT BY LEONARD WHEATCROFT, ASHOVER, 1676 - - - - -	40

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RULES.

I. — NAME.

The Society shall be called the "DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY."

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are:—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered interesting by their antiquities or by their natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections shall be for life; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The General Management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the Subscribers ; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privileges shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or

Five Members of the Society. Five members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such Sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

Cox, Rev. J. Charles, LL.D., F.S.A., Holdenby Rectory, Northampton. Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Durham. Hope, W. H. St. John, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Irvine, J. T., 167, Cromwell Road, Peterborough. Kerry, Rev. Charles, Upper Stondon Rectory, Shefford, R.S.O., Beds. Wrottesley, General The Hon. George, 75, Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W.	}	Honorary Members.
--	---	-------------------

*Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., C.B., Measham Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

*Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Bakewell.

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 Benthall, Mrs., Cedars, Breadsall, Derby.
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 Burton, Rev. R. Jowett, Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham.
 Burton, Miss Hannah Haslam, Laburnum House, Heanor.

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 Clark, G. D'Arcy, Burnaston, Derby.
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 Coleman, Rev. W. L., Staveley.

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Goodey, W. H., 40, Ashburne Road, Derby.
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*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.
Wykes, John, Wardwick, Derby.

York, The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of, Bishopthorpe, York.

REPORT OF HON. SECRETARY.

THE Twentieth Anniversary of the Society was held, by kind permission of the Committee, in the Technical College, on Monday, March 21st, 1898. In the absence of Sir H. H. Bemrose, who had promised to preside, the chair was taken by the Hon. F. Strutt, V.P. The Report for the past year was read and adopted. The Rev. R. Jowett Burton was elected to the seat on the Council vacant by the death of Mr. John Bailey. All the members of Council retiring under Rule V., viz., Messrs. Jourdain, Cade, Gallop, Greenhough, Mallalieu, Holland, Kerry, and Ward, were re-elected, as were also the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Sec., and Hon. Sec. of Finance. Mr. Keene was elected Auditor in the place of Mr. Coulson, resigned, to serve with Mr. W. Bemrose, who was re-elected. Messrs. Hamnett, Hamilton-Wilson, Wm. Curzon, N. B. Milnes, Leslie, A. V. Haslam, and R. B. Chambers, were elected members of the Society. Mr. Robert Hamnett read a very interesting paper upon "Melandra Castle," and exhibited various objects of interest found at, or connected with, the place. The twentieth volume of the Society's "Proceedings" was distributed.

The first expedition of the Society for the past year was held on Saturday, June 11th, to Wirksworth and Kirk Ireton. The party left Derby at 1.40, in saloon carriages attached to the train for Cromford, whence brakes conveyed the visitors to Wirksworth Church. Here they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Arkwright. Dr. Milnes conducted the party over the building and gave an exhaustive address upon its history, architecture, and various interesting details, calling special attention to the brasses and sculptured monuments to members of the Blackwall and Gell families; and to the ancient font now again in use, and with the restoration of which this Society had somewhat to do a year or two since.

After a thorough inspection of the Church the visitors were most hospitably entertained at tea at the Nether House by the Vicar and Mrs. Arkwright; after which the drive was continued to the church of Kirk Ireton. The Vicar, the Rev. W. Hombersley, received the party and conducted them over his small but very interesting Norman Church, describing its history and details. From Kirk Ireton the party drove to Idridgehay station and returned to Derby by special train.

A second expedition was held on Wednesday, August 10th, to Bolsover and Hardwick. The party left Derby in special saloon carriages attached to the 11.10 a.m. train for Chesterfield, where luncheon was taken at the Angel Hotel. Brakes conveyed the visitors to Bolsover Castle, where the Rev. Chas. Kerry read an interesting paper, tracing the history of the ancient castle, and its changes of ownership from the Crown, through Cavendishes to its present owner, the Duke

of Portland, by the kind permission of whom the visitors were permitted to inspect the modern part of the buildings.

From Bolsover the drive was continued to Hardwick, where the party was conducted over the Hall, and in the Great Gallery listened to a paper, by Mr. Kerry, dealing mainly with the structure of the house and the history of Arabella Stuart. The Rev. F. Brodhurst supplemented Mr. Kerry's paper by pointing out many of the pictures in the gallery, and the portraits of various personages connected with the history of the house.

Tea was taken at the Hardwick Inn, and the party drove back to Chesterfield in time for the 7.10 p.m. train to Derby.

Your Council has not, during the past year, had any instance of destruction or "restoration" brought before it, which needs special enquiry or comment. This is satisfactory in itself, but members are not on that account to suppose that the work of our Society is done, or is being left undone. Points are often raised where advice and counsel are given, some times gratefully received, though not invariably, and we believe that help and instruction are given quietly where results do not necessarily appear on the surface.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon members that it is the duty of each individual to look out in his or her own neighbourhood, and to report to the Council any suggested restoration or demolition of what is ancient or interesting.

The end of the nineteenth century is far too eager to have things brand new for the commencement of 1900, and too regardless of the vast importance of preserving, not obliterating, the history of the past.

There has been a suggestion made as to possible excavations on the site of "Melandra" Castle in this County: this matter is under discussion, but so far it has not been possible to arrange for the work to begin.

The Archæological Survey of the County is proceeding under the skilled supervision of Mr. John Ward. Upon this subject Mr. Ward will shortly issue a circular asking the co-operation of members in their own neighbourhood.

Last Winter and this have been so mild that one did not expect to chronicle instances of visits from unusual birds: it will be interesting to our naturalists therefore, to know that last year we were favoured by visits from three varieties of birds for the first time, as far as I am aware.

In February, 1898, a specimen of the Rotche or Little Auk was shot on the Trent; in May, a Black Cormorant appeared, and paid the penalty in the same neighbourhood; and in September, just outside Derby, two Spotted Crakes made their appearance, these latter were young, so one might almost hope they had been bred in this County.

Another unusual visitor, a Stag Beetle, turned up also last year at Chaddesden.

It may be mentioned also that a few years back the Quail nested in Derbyshire, I believe for the first time on record.

Your Hon. Sec. will be very glad always to receive information of the appearance of any bird out of the common in the County.

Our obituary for the past year includes one Vice-President, Lord Vernon, an original member of this Society, and one

who, as long as his health permitted, was always keenly alive to our work and interests. We have also sustained a great loss by the death of a member of Council, the Rev. F. Jourdain. No member of the Society was more thoroughly and practically interested in all that concerned us. Mr. Jourdain was always ready to work for the good of the Society, to advise, and, if required, to inspect and to superintend any work that was in progress. Your Council will miss his valued help, and deeply regret his loss.

The sum total of deaths is small, and added to resignations, just equals our number of new members; this is good, but we want it better, if the size of our Journal is to swell to its original proportions. We must again urge our members to do their individual duty by getting friends to join the Society. There are numbers of people in the County and in the Town who might and ought to join the Society, and to whom, probably, a personal appeal means very much more than any number of printed notices. Let this be each member's care for 1899, and we shall have no reason to be other than satisfied with the result of the twenty-first year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

HON. SEC.

Mill Hill, Derby,

February 24th, 1899.

Derbyshire Archæological and

Dr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING

1898.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Printing Journal	68	5	0			
	„ Editing Journal	20	0	0			
	„ Subscriptions (2 years) to Congress of Archæological Societies	2	0	0			
	„ Printing and Stationery	11	18	2			
	„ Expenses of Excursions to Wirksworth and Bolsover	5	10	0			
	„ Bankers' Charges	0	10	11	108	4	1
					<u>£108</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>

NET REVENUE

1898.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance being Deficiency on Revenue Account at this date	127	6	11
Dec. 31.	„ Revenue Account, Deficiency on year	21	9	7
		<u>£148</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>
1899.	„ Balance brought forward	<u>£148</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

BALANCE SHEET,

LIABILITIES.

1898.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	Capital Account per last Balance Sheet...	328	0	0			
	Add Entrance Fees (10) received during the year	2	10	0			
		<u>330</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>			
	Less Deficiency on Revenue Account as above	148	16	6	181	13	6
	Crompton and Evans' Union Bank, Limited, viz. :—						
	Overdrawn on Revenue Account.....	148	16	6			
	In hand on Capital Account	110	10	0	38	6	6
					<u>£220</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Examined and found correct,
C. BARROW KEENE, Auditor.
10th February, 1899.

Natural History Society.

31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Cr.

1898.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Subscriptions	77	13	0			
	„ Sale of Bound Copies	1	1	0			
	„ Interest on Investments	8	0	6			
					86	14	6
	„ Balance being deficiency for year				21	9	7

 £108 4 1

ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance carried forward	148	16	6

 £148 16 6

31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

ASSETS.

1898.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	Investments :—						
	Derby Corporation 4 per cent. mortgage	170	0	0			
	Do. 3 per cent. do.	50	0	0			
					220	0	0

 £220 0 0

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Secretary,
23rd January, 1899.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Roman Remains at Bradwell.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

IN January, 1896, the remains of a Roman oven were found in this Peak village, and through an oversight no notice of the discovery was sent to last year's *Journal*. The discovery was made while levelling a piece of ground on which a stable had stood. After pulling down this stable, it was observed that an elevation in the ground had been taken advantage of to support one of the walls. It was found to contain a strongly-built structure, but the labourers had removed most of it before it attracted the attention of Mr. Francis Harrison, a gentleman of Bradwell, who was struck with the Roman character of the masonry. He induced the owner to stay his hand until it had been properly examined.

A few days later, Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A., of Sheffield, and other gentlemen inspected the structure. Mr. Leader communicated notes on the discovery to the Society of Antiquaries,

which are printed in vol. xvi., No. 1 (new series), of the *Proceedings* of that Society, pages 95-6. Another account of the "find" was contributed to the *Sheffield Telegraph*, of January 20th, 1896. From these two sources a full description of the structure may be drawn.

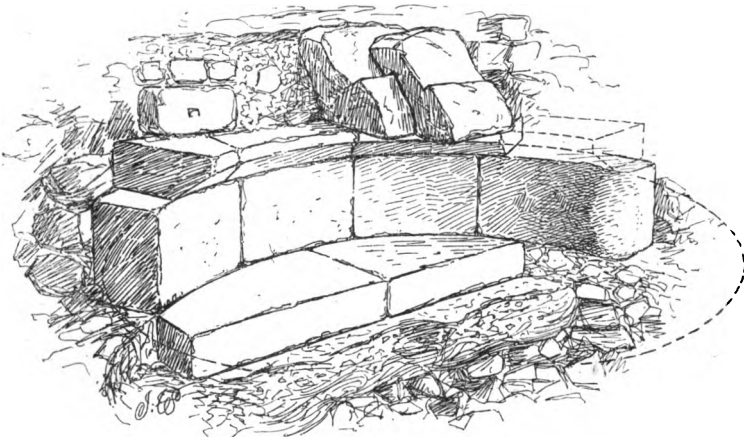
Mr. Leader describes it as a "circular building of finely wrought stone, well put together without mortar, and probably of Roman workmanship. The whole formed a circular chamber, 8 ft. 9 ins. in diameter, and not more than 20 ins. in height. There had been an entrance on the east side, and beneath this a shallow pit, 30 ins. square (the foundation stones of which are remaining), into which ashes from the chamber could be raked."

"All that now remains is a segment of the circle, 6 ft. 8 ins. in diameter (? length). The floor of the chamber was formed of close-fitting and smoothly dressed sandstone flags, 6 ins. in thickness, resting on a rubble foundation. The underside of one of these stones was seen to be roughly dressed, in diagonal lines, with a pick. The sides of the chamber were formed of a single row of dressed stones, each one curved to form the circle, and standing 12 ins. high. On these rested a projecting corbel table, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep, and also wrought to form the circle. On this rested the first row of stones that went to form the roof. The roofing stones were not worked to the curve of the circle. The key-stone, with its lewis hole, had unfortunately been broken up and used in the building of a cottage."

The accompanying drawing is taken from photographs kindly lent by Mr. Leader, but the perspective is slightly altered so as to show the construction more clearly. The lower surface of the roof was obviously flat. Two of the voussoirs are *in situ*, and it will be noticed that they are of peculiar shape, and are "joggled." The *Sheffield Telegraph* description of this roof is as follows:—"On the top of the cornice were the roof stones, the bottom being flat, half the upper part convex, the other half with a plain surface running back obliquely from the top edge of the convexity. That was the first row; the second one,

which was placed on the top of it, having a concavity formed to fit into the convexity of the one supporting it, the whole roof being dome-shaped, and pieced together by a method of dove-tailing without mortar, and finished off by a well-fitting key-stone." The statement that the roof was dome-shaped refers probably to its outward appearance.

"The stone," to again quote the *Sheffield Telegraph*, "is skilfully worked, and is altogether different from anything to be found in the more modern buildings in Bradwell. Further than



ROMAN REMAINS AT BRADWELL.

this, the Red Sandstone of which it (the oven) is composed is nowhere found amongst the rocks of the district, and must have been transported some distance, probably from Lancashire, as the Romans had good roads from that county into Derbyshire."

The writer of that article describes the structure as a potter's kiln; but there can be no doubt that Mr. Leader's surmise is nearer the truth. "No traces of Roman tiles or pottery were seen among the *débris*. The stones bore marks of fire, and the whole may have formed a baker's oven heated by burning wood within it, and, after the ashes had been raked out, then receiving the bread or other food to be baked."

Since compiling the above, my young friend, Mr. W. H. Salt, of Buxton, has sent me some particulars he has gleaned of an ancient interment found in Bradwell, near the above oven, last Spring. The skeleton, he was informed, was much decayed, and appeared to have belonged to an adult. No particulars could be obtained as to its attitude, whether extended or contracted. It lay immediately below the turf, in a covered cist of sandstone and limestone flags, which had an east and west direction; its dimensions are given as 3 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and 2 ft. deep. With the skeleton was an iron spear-head about 7 ins. long, much rusted, and with strong mid-rib and socket devoid of rivet holes. This spear-head lay at the west end of the cist, but its point was towards the east. In the cist were also a leaden spindle-whorl, button, and coin. The spindle-whorl was 1 in. diameter and about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Its upper surface was decorated with five raised fillets so arranged as to suggest that a five-pointed star was intended. The button consisted of a disc of copper about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, with a small ring attached to the back. It was decorated with small hollows inlaid with gold. The coin, unfortunately, is lost. The spear-head, spindle-whorl, and button are now in the Buxton Free Library.

Notes on some old Derbyshire Cottages.

By PERCY CURREY, ESQ., ARCHITECT.



AMONG all the works that have been written on the architecture of the middle ages, very little attention has yet been given to the timber buildings which for so many centuries comprised the great majority of the smaller class of houses. Messrs. Turner and Parker's invaluable work on the domestic architecture of the middle ages illustrates many timber buildings, but gives no details of their construction and gradual development, and confines itself almost exclusively to the larger buildings, besides which it concludes with the fifteenth century, after which period the majority of the buildings of this class now in existence were erected. The fine timber houses of Cheshire and the West of England are often illustrated, but a well studied historical account of the development and characteristics of timber construction seems to me to be much wanted. For this reason I have thought that it might not be altogether uninteresting to the readers of the Derbyshire Archæological Society's *Journal*, if I were to give a few brief notes which I have made from time to time on some very primitive timber buildings of the humblest class in this county, and I am the more induced to do so by the fact that they are very rapidly disappearing to give place to the modern builder's six-roomed cottages, a great gain no doubt from a sanitarian's point of view, though one cannot help wishing that they might be spared to relieve the deadly monotony of pressed brick fronts and cast-iron palisades; if kept in repair they would probably long outlive their modern successors.

These old labourers' cottages might be said to have no features of architectural interest, but they display what was probably the earliest form of timber construction. In their erection, two massive pairs of rafters were first hewn out, usually selected with a slight curve near their lower end ; these were either framed together at the top, or else framed into a short horizontal piece of timber, which formed a firm seat for the ridge beam ; the rafters were then set up on the ground, or on a wooden or stone cill to form the two gable ends of the house to be built, and across them horizontal timbers of lighter scantling were notched and secured by oak pins, longitudinal timbers (ridge, purlins, and wall plates) being notched and pinned on to these, and stiffened by diagonal wind braces. The whole formed, with a minimum of labour, a very rigid and strong skeleton frame, whose durability and sound construction is attested by the number of centuries which some of them have stood. In the examples which I have been able to examine, the filling in of the gables and side-walls appears to have been made with light upright pieces of round timber let into the horizontal timbers, between which willow rods were interlaced in the manner of basket work, and the whole plastered with clay in which chopped grass was mixed to give it cohesion ; but in almost all cases this filling in has been subsequently replaced by brick or stone. The roofs were formed of rough rafters and thatched, and the floors would probably be also formed of clay beaten down and trodden hard.

A very picturesque house of this class is still standing near the station at Little Eaton, but as it now forms one of a row of three houses, only one of the gable ends is visible. Another pair of these houses still stands on Morley Moor, close to the picturesque old Sacheverell Almshouses ; they are now uninhabited, and rapidly falling to pieces. Each house appears to have originally consisted of a single room, about eighteen feet long by fourteen feet six inches wide, the walls being about seven feet high to the level of the wall plate. There is an upper floor at the level of the eaves, forming a chamber in the roof, but this is evidently a subsequent addition, as the joists rest on the brick filling in of the walls, and not on the wall plate, which indeed could scarcely

have carried them before the brickwork was inserted, the round holes in the timbers showing that the spaces were originally filled in with wattles and clay as described above.



RAFTER BUILT COTTAGES
MORLEY MOOR

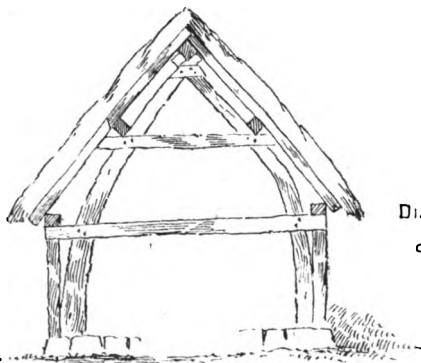


DIAGRAM OF GABLE END
OF COTTAGES AT
LITTLE EATON
(pulled down 1836)

P. H. Currey del.

There are one or two other examples which I have come across in Derbyshire which show the original construction, and the large number of houses which—though the rafters have been removed or covered up and the buildings enlarged—can still be seen, with a little observation, to have been first built in this form,

show that this must at one time have been the usual type of labourers' cottage in the country.

A house at Little Eaton being pulled down in 1896, disclosed a very perfect pair of cottages of this kind, and gave me an opportunity of examining their construction. An additional room having been added at each end, the original gables had become inner walls, and thus their original construction of wattles and clay had been preserved intact. Each house consisted of a single room, about fifteen feet by thirteen feet, and seven feet high to the wall plate; a door had been cut through the centre wall to throw the two houses into one, and a chamber floor had been added, as in those at Morley. At one end was a large open fireplace, with a projecting hood to carry off the smoke, also formed of wood and clay like the walls. Another cottage at Little Eaton, pulled down in 1897, also had the original rafters remaining in the partition wall; whilst an uninteresting looking cottage at Matlock Town, when pulled down, disclosed a very massive pair of rafters, bedded in the wall, which had evidently been rotted away at the bottom when the stone walls were built, and appeared to be of a great age.

In the Rev. J. C. Atkinson's delightfully interesting book entitled *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*, mention is made of examples of this kind of buildings, to which he gives the appropriate name of 'Rafter-built houses,' existing in the Cleveland district, and the exact similarity of construction between these and the Derbyshire examples is rather remarkable. In the course of time these "rafter-built" houses were superseded by framed buildings, which required greater skill on the carpenter's part, as the framing of the walls had to bear the weight of the floors and roof instead of having merely to carry the feet of the small rafters, the timbers had therefore to be carefully mortised and tenoned together, and stiffened by diagonal braces; but in spite of their more careful construction, the frame-built buildings have in many cases, through the decay of the pins and tenons, become crippled and given way long before the

older rafter-built buildings, which were not dependent upon the fastenings for their stability.

The question will naturally be asked, What is the age of these cottages? but to this I find it most difficult to give an answer with any confidence. It is, I think, safe to assume that they are older than the seventeenth century frame-built houses, many of which are, or were until recently, standing in close proximity to them, for it would scarcely be likely that the rafter construction would be used for houses after the more roomy framed work was in common use, even for farm buildings; but how much older they may be, it seems hard to say. It seems to me probable, however, that this would be the ordinary form of construction for small buildings in the country during several centuries, though the great similarity of all the examples might be brought forward as an argument against this; the existence of a timber building at Matlock, where stone and lime are in such close proximity, seems to point to an early period.

In conclusion, I must ask to be excused for occupying the very valuable space of the *Journal* with these short and fragmentary notes, but the subject of them seems to me to deserve more consideration than they have yet received, as they serve to bring before our minds the actual conditions of the lives of our humbler forefathers, and they display a skill in construction, with very rough materials and tools, as great in its way as that which erected the splendid timber roofs of the Norfolk Churches, and similar triumphs of mediæval carpentry with which we are familiar.

Melandra Castle, Derbyshire.

By ROBT. HAMNETT.



ELANDRA CASTLE is situated at Lower Gamesley, Charlesworth, in the ancient Parish of Glossop, Derbyshire. Melandra is a Roman name derived from the Greek *Melandryon*, which means "a herb among corn, with a white flower."* We know that the ancient Britons cultivated corn, and it is quite probable when the Romans selected this site for the station, the herb might have been so prevalent there as to induce the Romans to give it this name; but, according to William Thompson Watkin's *Roman Cheshire*, the proper name is *Lerdotalia* or *Ledrotalia*. It is, however, better known by the name of Melandra Castle. Glossop is surrounded by hills belonging to the British Alpine Range, and, prior to 1792, there were no turnpike roads through it, only pack-horse roads and footpaths, consequently, it was difficult of access, and, apparently, escaped the notice of antiquaries.

I am not aware that anything was known of its antiquities before July, 1771, when the Rev. John Watson, Rector of Stockport, visited Melandra Castle, and identified it as a Roman station. He wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Norris, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, London, describing his discoveries, which that gentleman read to the Society on the 10th December, 1772, and which appears in full—with a sketch of the plan of the station, and translation of an inscribed stone—in Vol. III. of *Archæologia*, 1775.

* *Μελανδρῶν* = *the heart in oak timber*. Perhaps so named from the abundance of stout oaks in the vicinity.—ED.

Mr. Watson, it is well known, was a trustworthy authority, being careful not to make any statement unless he had convincing evidence of its truthfulness, therefore, his letter is most important to us, as it gives a better idea of the station than we can form from its present condition. "The plough had not then defaced it, and its form could not be mistaken."

The form of the station was a parallelogram, with the corners rounded off; its extent, 122 yards by 112 yards; and the walls were twelve feet thick, their height, of course, not now being ascertainable, but sufficient, we may depend, to resist any sudden onslaught.

There were four entrances, and, most probably, an inscribed stone over each, as one was found by the farmer who farmed the land, a few years previous to Mr. Watson's visit. The farmer had this stone built over the doorway of his house, where it remained until 1842, when the farmhouse was pulled down and re-erected, the stone being again built in the wall, over a doorway, exposed to the weather, and there it remains to this day. By the way, the site of the station seems to have been a veritable quarry to the farmers in the vicinity for dressed stone, for most of the farm-houses, barns, out-buildings, and fence-walls in the neighbourhood contain considerable quantities of stone obtained from this Roman station, the nature of the stone and the peculiar manner in which it was dressed—by a kind of pick—making them easily distinguishable.

I have brought with me a plaster cast of the inscribed stone, also a photo of same. If you compare them with Watson's engravings in Vol. III. of *Archæologia*, you will perceive a slight difference—for instance, there is no dot in the centre of the O; Watson has a dot between L·V: it should be on the other side of the V; and the conjunction of the π are separated. I am not in a position to say it alters the translation, but it may be a point worth noting; however, Watson's translation has never been questioned, and it is thus: "Cohortis, Primæ, Frisianorum, Centurio, Valerius Vitalis"—that is, "Valerius Vitalis,

commanding a century, or company of the first Cohort of the Frisians, was stationed here.”*

Of all the numerous officers of the twentieth Legion—in the long period the Romans were stationed here—who commanded detachments, Valerius Vitalis is the only one whose name we have any record of—such is fame!

The Right Honourable Lord Howard of Glossop is presenting a Technical School to Glossop, and when it is completed, I hope this Society will make such representations to his Lordship as will persuade him to have the stone removed from its present position—being on his estate—and placed in a suitable case in the Technical School, where it could be better and more conveniently seen, until such times as we have a regular, properly cared-for museum.

In 1832 a portion of a larger inscribed stone was found, and so little was thought of it by the finder that Captain de Holyngworthe, of Holinworth Hall, purchased it for 2s. 6d. I have, fortunately, a sketch of it, made from the original fragment by Mr. Ralph Bernard Robinson, author of *Longdendale*.

The stone was evidently of far greater importance than the one existing, the letters “I M P” indicating a more exalted personage, probably the name of the reigning Emperor when the station was built; unfortunately, since Captain de Holyngworthe’s death, all trace of the fragment has been lost.

Previous to the reservoir belonging to the Manchester Corporation being made at the Hague on the Cheshire side, the river Etherow was undermining the bank, and it was found necessary to build a wall to prevent its encroachments. For this purpose the workmen took away all the stone then lying at Melandra, and amongst them was another inscribed stone. One of the men employed had no knowledge of its antiquarian value, and built it in the interior of the wall, though a bystander remonstrated with him for so doing, using these words in the local dialect: “Thart puttin’ summut in neaw ut ull be wanted sum day.” A

* An engraving of this stone and inscription is given in Gough’s *Camden’s Britain*, Vol. II., 431, Ed. 1806.

few days afterwards, Mr. Bennett Woodcroft, a gentleman visiting in the neighbourhood, hearing of the matter, went to the place and offered £5 if the workmen would recover the stone, but the clerk of the works would not permit the wall to be taken down, as the exact spot where it was could not be accurately located. I mention this, so that if at any future time it is found necessary to take down the wall, the stone may be looked for and taken care of. The other, and the remaining portion of what is called the Holyngworthe stone, remain yet undiscovered.

The station is situated, as many Roman stations are, at the confluence of two streams, the Glossop brook and the river Etherow, and on elevated ground. According to W. T. Watkin, the famous Roman Consul and General, Agricola, wintered at Chester in the year of 78 and the early part of 79, and took the opportunity of tracing the tributaries of the Mersey to their source. If this is true, which I have no reason to doubt, then he would come up the Etherow, and it was to him that Melandra Castle owed its existence.

The Etherow, before the Manchester Corporation took most of the water, was a river of much larger volume and dimensions than now, and must at the period of the appearance of the Romans have abounded with salmon and other fish, which would, of course, be acceptable to the Roman soldiers, furnishing them with sport and also a welcome source of food supply. The brook, the river, and the declivities protected the station on two of its sides, the other two sides being protected by deep ditches, part of which yet remain. The proximity of the British fortress at Mouselow rendered it absolutely necessary for a station here, and no better site, from a Roman point of view, could have been selected. It was not so elevated as to expose the garrison to the cold winds, so prevalent on the adjacent hills, and sufficiently far enough away from them to prevent—by judicious posting of sentries and picquets—being taken by surprise. The Druidical remains found in the neighbourhood, and the revelations of the bone caves and barrows in the Peak, are sufficient evidence to convince us that there must have been a large force of Britons

inhabiting this part of the country, and as the country was well wooded, hilly, and almost inaccessible, many severe conflicts must have ensued before the Romans became firmly established.

There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that Mouselow Castle, the British fortress mentioned, was attacked by an enemy, whose nationality is not known, and that a dreadful battle took place. Certain it is that on the side which is most accessible there is a field, named in old deeds, "Almen's Death," and many remains of weapons of war have been turned up there by the plough. I have here a spear-head found during excavating operations, in the clay near to the castle. I am unable to say whether it is Roman or British, but of its antiquity there can be no doubt.

Another place near to is called Redgate, and tradition asserts that it is so called because of the blood which flowed down the bank. Watson visited Mouselow shortly after visiting Melandra—they are within a mile of each other—before the hill was planted with trees, and he describes it as a place of great strength, defended by ditches, which are even now plainly discernible. Whether the battle, which tradition says took place, was between the Romans and Coritani, or during Anglo-Saxon times, will probably never be known, but it is scarcely credible that the British fortress would be abandoned without an attempt at defence. That an attempt was made by the natives to drive the Romans from their camp is inferred from the battle-axes and other British weapons that have been found there.

In 1865 the tenant of the land was digging for stone, and he discovered one of the entrances to the station. The stones then unearthed are lying in the area of the station, and are of large size. There is a key stone of an arch, several cap stones, and pilasters. The workmanship is rude, what one might expect from unskilled labour, working under the direction of a mason. In several cases, where an attempt at ornamentation has been made, the workman, in measuring off his distances, has sunk the tool used too deep in the stone. The large size of the stones used,

the width, and the extent of the walls, shows plainly that the station was a most important one, and their solidity proves that the Romans had fully made up their minds for a lengthened occupation.

I have here a portion of cement, or concrete, from Melandra, used for filling up the interior of the walls. It is composed of gravel and sand from the river bed, and united by magnesium lime from Ardwick, Manchester, which is another link in the chain confirming that Melandra was contemporary with the Roman forts at Stockport and Manchester. Whittaker, in his *History of Manchester*, 1773, says on this point, "In making the Roman mortar, the sand was mingled with the lime, unrefined by the screen, and charged with all its gravel and pebbles. On breaking it, some of the mortar appears to have been tempered with powdered brick; small fragments of the latter very prettily chequering the surface, and being thoroughly incorporated with the said substance. The lime was not derived from the hills of Buxton or Clitheroe, which have long supplied the town with that necessary fossil. The Roman is strikingly different from that of both in its colour, being of a much shadier and browner hue." Whittaker, when writing this description of the cement, had no knowledge that such a place as Melandra Castle existed, yet his description corresponds with this portion I found there. About two years ago during sewage operations at Stockport, a Roman brick kiln was discovered, also a large number of tiles and bricks of all descriptions. These correspond in shape, colour, etc., with the bricks and tiles found at Melandra, the latter having evidently been made there. They are made of Permean Marl and sand in various proportions. This kind of marl does not exist in the neighbourhood of Melandra, and is not to be found nearer than Stockport, at the spot where the brick kiln is.

In 1841, Messrs. Shepley, of Brookfield, had occasion to make a "race," "goyt," or "cut," as it is variously locally called, in connection with their mill dam, and discovered a stone coffin within a hundred yards to the east of the station. Among the *débris* was also a coin of Domitian, who was Emperor of

Rome 81 to 96. If we take, then, into consideration, the nature of the Roman cement, the tiles, the date of the coin, and the probable visit of Agricola, we can fix the date of the erection of the station not later than from A.D. 77 to 84. Many coins of Domitian have been found in the area of the station, but have got into the possession of private collectors.

In January of the present year, Mr. John Hurdman, of Glossop, and myself, were walking round the area, when we noticed that a portion of the old fence wall had recently fallen down. On examination, we found in the foundation of the wall a brick, and on removing this from the soil we perceived some lettering which at first sight we took to be the word DRAIN, but on closer observation we found it was a Roman inscription "DRAIV." That it is Roman can scarcely be doubted; it is longer, wider, thinner, pressed from the narrow side, and composed of the glacial clay found on the site; the material is better tempered and burnt than any local modern brick—in fact, there was scarcely any brick used in Glossop fifty years ago, before the advent of the railway, stone being so plentiful at hand—the conjunction of the last two letters **V**, the known antiquity of the site, and the age of the fence wall, all being evidence in its favour.

Watson mentions seeing a gravel road leading from Melandra, and pointing towards Stockport, another road passing through the Hague and Mottram-in-Longdendale to Doctor's Lane Head, where it joined the great military road from Manchester to York. Another road, called the Doctor's Gate, passed through Glossop to the Roman station at Brough. This road was of great value from several points of view. It enabled reinforcements to be sent quickly right into the heart of the mountain fastness of the Peak; was a means of keeping the turbulent tribes in check; and was available for conveying mineral and other resources of the country to the various headquarters of the Roman legions. The road was paved with large stones, proper drains being made where necessary. A considerable portion of this road was used up to 1821, when the opening of the Sheffield turnpike road led to its

disuse. In some places it is in excellent preservation, and worthy of a visit by members of this Society. Another road went to Buxton, where the Romans had baths, and where they probably sent their sick, using the place as a sanatorium. Watson states that the foundations of a large building, in the area 25 yards square, with walls $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, was distinctly traceable, and he is of opinion that it was the praetorium, the residence of the commander of the detachment and governor of the districts, the place where markets were held and justice dispensed. Watson also mentions a subterraneous stream of water. This issues some distance down the hill side, and from its direction evidently passes immediately under the centre of the station. There is another and similar one about one hundred yards to the west. I am of opinion that if this was examined, it would prove to be one, if not the main sewer. At one point the archway must have given way, as at this particular place the earth continually sinks in, and, being near to a footpath, the farmer is periodically filling the hole up with fresh soil; you can see the sand washed out by the water at the exit.

When the natives became reconciled to their lot, wolves, boars, deer, and bears being plentiful, the garrison would not lack for want of sport—hunting, fishing, bear-baiting, and hawking finding them in amusements to fill up their time when not occupied with military duties.

After some years of occupation, time-expired soldiers and colonists settled under the protection of the station, midway on the slopes of the surrounding hills, inter-marrying with the natives, and forming British-Romano settlements. Roman coins have been found in nearly all of the surrounding hamlets and villages. In 1838, in a field near Hooley Wood Quarry, two men, John Hyde Roberts and George Rolley, whilst removing the soil, discovered a considerable quantity of Roman coins of Billon. The coins were mostly those of Alexander Severus—one of which I have had lent me for this occasion—and Julia Maesa, all of them being of a later date than some of those found at the station. Nearly a century ago, whilst digging the foundations for a mill at

Woolley Bridge, a beautiful Roman sepulchral urn of red earthenware was found. It remained in the possession of Messrs. Lees, the owners of the mill, until some years ago, when a careless servant knocked it from the mantel, and it was broken beyond repairing. Another one found on the site is in Warrington Museum, along with other curios from this ancient military position.

It has been stated by several historians that the plain at the foot and to the north of Melandra was at the time of the Roman occupation a vast lake, and that these people cut the hill at Best Hill, Broadbottom, thus letting off the waters and effectually draining the land. This is an illusion. In 1841, at Pym's Parlour, a deep recess in the rocks—called by the country people the Fairies' Cave—a few yards from the river edge, were found some old coins, one of them of a date, I believe, anterior to the Roman invasion. Had such a lake as I have mentioned existed, it would have been impossible for the coins, and the stone coffin found in Shepley's goyt, to have been where they were discovered. That a lake has existed there cannot be denied, but it was thousands of years ago.

Many Roman remains were found on the plain when the reservoir, previously mentioned, was constructed. Between the reservoir and Melandra Castle the Glossop Corporation are going to construct settling tanks in connection with their sewage works, and we may therefore anticipate important finds, and it is to be hoped the local municipal authorities will arrange for anything of historical value to be collected and preserved.

No systematic effort has ever been made to excavate and thoroughly examine the site of Melandra Castle. In 1863 or 1864, during the Cotton Famine, some men were employed in laying drains, about eight yards apart, across the area, being ordinary drainage operations and not for any antiquarian object, when they came across several querns and other remains, which were taken to Glossop Hall; but the coins found were pocketed, as were other small articles.

I am sorry to say that the inhabitants of the district, with one

or two exceptions, have taken very little interest in Melandra Castle. There was scarcely one inhabitant in a hundred, until a few weeks ago, knew that such a place existed; however, the Vicars of Glossop, Whitfield, and Dinting, and a few other local gentlemen, are bestirring themselves, and if we could prevail upon some gentleman from this Society to come to Glossop and address a public or select meeting, on the advantages and importance of such societies as the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, there is no doubt you would have more support from the Glossop end of the county, and be the means of a local branch being formed, the members of which would always be alert to any find, and on the look-out for any fresh information relating to the history of the district and county. Reparation would then be made for our past neglect, and eventually lead to a thorough and exhaustive search being made, not only of the site, but also of the suburban buildings which evidently existed round Melandra Castle. The present is a most opportune time for excavating, as the tenant of the land is giving up his tenancy this month, and I am sure that the lord of the manor, who is a member of this Society, would willingly give his consent, providing the work was done under the direction of a competent person. Why should not an effort be made for this to be done? If this Society and the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society were to join hands, assisted by a local committee, I am sure funds could be raised for the carrying out of this project. Much remains to be known of this ancient place, which only a careful and systematic search of the site will reveal.

I am sorry that an abler person than myself is not addressing you; my only excuse for my presence is that I am interested in these matters, and contribute my mite in the hope that someone with more time, ability, and resources will be aroused to take that interest in the antiquities of Glossop that they deserve. Should such be the case I shall feel amply repaid for my slight and humble effort in trying to explain to you what Melandra Castle is and has been.

Tapestry at Renishaw Hall.

By REV. C. KERRY.



OME of the finest and largest tapestry hangings in Derbyshire are to be found in the stately rooms at Renishaw, the seat of Sir George Reresby Sitwell, Bart.

The principal suite consists of five hangings, of which three are suspended in the great Drawing Room, and the other two in the Ball Room. These are traditionally said to represent the "Triumph of Solomon," and to have been purchased in France by Sir Sitwell Sitwell when he was making the "grand tour" about a hundred years ago. He left Christ Church, Oxford, in December, 1789, or January, 1790, and, according to tradition, travelled abroad before his marriage in the summer of 1791. The whole of these hangings, which were probably placed in their present position on the completion of the great Drawing Room in 1803, were executed in the seventeenth century, at the *atelier* of Judoc de Vos, of Brussels, as may be seen by his name and mark on the lower sinister margins of the several pieces. The texture is singularly fine, there being no less than nineteen threads of the warp, and forty-eight threads of woof in one square inch of surface; an unmistakable proof of the infinite labour bestowed on this example. The seven magnificent hangings in the Queen's Gallery at Hampton Court, representing the History of Alexander from the cartoons of Le Brun, Louis XIV.'s minister of art, were woven by the same tapisier. Sir George Sitwell believes that the Renishaw



TAPESTRY—"The Triumph of Peace." RENISHAW HALL.

(Presented by Sir Geo. R. Sitwell, Bart.)

tapestry is also from the designs of Le Brun, for the backgrounds and figures are French, and both the composition and the colouring suggest the hand of a great master. The de Vos family had long been established as tapestry weavers at Brussels. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the firms at Brussels included upwards of one hundred masters. As time passed by, the manufacture tended to become concentrated in the hands of a few families, who formed positive dynasties, and amongst these may be cited the family of de Vos. In the eighteenth century (writes Müntz in his *History of Tapestry*), Josse de Vos, of Brussels, executed a replica of "The Conquest of Tunis," which is now at the Imperial Palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna. The original, now at Madrid, was designed by Jan Vermeyen, and executed for Charles V.

In the Great Drawing Room we have:—

1. The Triumph of Peace, measuring 18 ft. 4 ins. in length by 11 ft. 9½ ins. in height. The central figure in the design represents Peace as a Queen enthroned beneath a canopy awning attached to the branches of a tree. The monarch's left hand is placed upon the model of a temple, beside which lie the emblems of Royalty and Episcopacy, and with her right she extends her sceptre to a figure trampling upon swords, shields, quivers, bows, and other accoutrements of war, near which lie the crowns and sceptres of vanquished foes. Towards this figure she looks, averting her gaze from a triumphal car laden with military trophies which passes by on the left side of the throne, the horses being guided by a genius who aims his dart at the Queen. Before the throne lie various scientific and musical instruments, including the celestial and terrestrial spheres, violins, flutes, mandolines, a palette, a bust, a clock, compasses, and books; and on the right stand three sceptred figures, of whom one imposes her authority on a lion by her side; intended perhaps to show the effects of peace on the savage and unbridled passions of mankind. On the dexter side, two figures, male and female, are reclining: the former, a river god, crowned with sedges, and resting upon a fountain; the latter,

guarding various fruits of the earth in her lap, and holding a sceptre in her right hand. In the left background a beautiful palace is shown, from which there is a long descent by richly decorated stairs and fountains; and on the other side extensive gardens laid out in the style of Le Notre, with parterres, fountains, avenues, and triumphal arches. The colours are harmonious and subdued, and the high lights here, as throughout the series, are woven in white silk.

2. The Triumph of Justice. This sheet is suspended upon the same wall, and measures 16 ft. 3 ins. by 11 ft. 10 ins. The principal figure, impersonating Justice, stands upon a festooned pedestal, and bears in her right hand an erect sword, and in her left a pair of scales evenly balanced. The projecting and circular base of the pedestal affords a seat for four female figures, representing the cardinal virtues: Truth, with her mirror, trampling upon a number of masks; Fortitude, bearing a column in her hands; Temperance, holding out a bridle towards the figure above; the fourth figure is crowned with bay or laurel. On the left, Wisdom, a female figure, seated upon a throne, holds the lamp of knowledge in her left hand, whilst behind her an attendant bears a sceptre surmounted by an eye refulgent with light. In front of the throne lie clasped books and open manuscripts. The background again gives a vast lay-out of fountained and terraced gardens, and in the distance a lake or canal is faintly seen. On the base sinister margin of this hanging (as is also the case with those in the Ball Room) the maker's name and the mark of the Brussels manufactory are shown.

3. The Triumph of Commerce. This sheet hangs over the mantel-piece.* It is the brightest and lightest of the series, but has, unfortunately, been cut at the lower margin in order to adapt it to its position. In the centre a female figure, her robe floating lightly on the breeze, advances from a large vessel moored near the shore; an arrow is in her right hand, and by her side a crocodile. In the foreground are several reclining

* A fine example of Italian sculpture in white marble.

figures occupied in admiring the treasures from distant lands—gems, pearls, coral, tortoiseshell, brightly coloured parrots, tropical shells, and richly chased vessels of gold—profusely displayed before them. The scene is laid amongst pastures and fountains, and in the background is a palace by the sea, with distant views of a town and mountains beyond.

The two remaining sheets are suspended in the Ball Room ; one measures 15 ft. 6 ins. by 10 ft. 10 ins., and the other 15 ft. 10½ ins. by 10 ft. 11 ins.

4. The hanging near the door is a graceful and beautiful composition, which may be intended to represent "The Conquest of Earth" and its fruits, or possibly the arrival of the Queen of Sheba on her visit to King Solomon. In the centre a female figure crowned with flowers dismounts from a kneeling camel. With her left hand she swings a smoking censer, whilst in her right a wreath of flowers is supported upon the camel's haunch. Before her are vases of admirably rendered flowers, with melons, pomegranates, and other fruits scattered upon the ground. Behind the camel is seen a female figure seated upon a couch, overshadowed by stately trees. On the right, a prince (perhaps intended for King Solomon) approaches the principal figure with extended sceptre. He is followed by three sceptred princes, who are descending a flight of steps, protected by an awning from the door of a palace beyond. On the left of the design, a lady, followed by a trainbearer, approaches and points to two crowned turbans, lying upon a table, covered with a crimson cloth. In the background, a palace surmounted by a dome is visible between the trees on the right, while fountains, obelisks, and a picturesque cliff overhanging a town occupy the centre and left of the design.

5. The fifth and last of this series is the least intelligible. It seems wholly given to waters and fountains, and may perhaps represent "The Conquest of Water." In the centre is a princess seated, adorned with a feathery crown, and resting her right hand upon a sceptre. An attendant behind her, wearing a similar head-dress, holds out a shell into the jet of water which

spouts from the nostrils of two horses of stone into a cistern beneath. The stream may be seen again issuing below from the mouths of three vessels, guarded by the figure of a river god, who is represented as crowned with reeds, and holding a kind of paddle in his left hand. The final receptacle is a lake or large fountain in the lowest foreground, and from the verge of this rises the pedestal of the structure upon which the central figure reclines against an oblong cistern. Behind, and standing by a couchant lion, is a female figure capped with a head-dress imitating an elephant's head, with tusks and extended trunk. In her left hand she holds out a fish towards the fountain, and with her right sustains a sheaf of wheat beneath her arm. On the dexter side of the hanging stands a majestic turbaned figure, whom another figure, in a sitting posture and holding a narwhal's horn, is addressing. In the background a vast lay-out of gardens and pastures leads up to terraces and yew arcades : the centre is occupied by an elaborate palace of fountains, with niches and statues, in front of which a large square pool of water is refreshed by the jets which descend from spouting dolphins of stone. This hanging also has the name of *Ludocus de Vos*, and the Brussels trade mark, concealed behind the frame in the lower sinister corner. Both these fine hangings in the Ball Room were carefully cleaned with breadcrumbs in the South Kensington Museum, in 1888, by Mr. F. W. Andrew, who is employed in the tapestry department there. The other three pieces in the great Drawing Room have never been taken down since they were hung at the completion of the room in 1803.

There are two fine examples of greeneries in a bedroom at this end of the mansion, which were evidently executed in the seventeenth century, and which may be coeval with the older part of the house. No weaver's marks are visible. The texture is not so fine as that of the hangings already described, and they may be of English workmanship.

Two more pieces are now in a store room—one of which has an interesting landscape, and is about twelve feet in length by four feet in height, and is well and neatly woven. The other is

much faded, and seems to have been retouched, many years ago, in a few places with a brown dye, as if to revive the brown tints in the hanging. It is needless to say that the attempt has been an injurious failure.

Sir Geo. R. Sitwell writes :—"I think the two reclining figures in No. 1 represent Earth and Water, and I connect them in my mind with the subject of sheets 4 and 5.

"You admired the fineness of my hangings, but I don't feel sure that you appreciated as much as I do (perhaps possession inclines me to an exaggerated estimate) the beauty of design and colouring. I showed No. 4 in London to Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., and he was in raptures over it. I feel sure that none of the tapestries now left at the Gobelins are equal to this set; nor do I remember having seen any in my travels which could be said to be superior.

"These emblematic female figures, placed in stately gardens, seem to me to offer the perfection of decoration in tapestry, and I wish our modern makers would take the same motive, instead of offering us life-size figures with no background worth looking at.

"I have written this because I suspect you may be more in sympathy with the earlier tapestries, which are more curious and interesting, but not to be compared for decorative value as for art. In theory, it may be true that tapestries should not resemble pictures, and should not show a distant background; but is there any adverse rule which some great artist has not shown us how to treat with advantage?"

The Autobiography of Leonard Wheatcroft.

WITH NOTES IN BRACKETS [] BY REV. CHAS. KERRY.



ANOTHER interesting Derbyshire relic—the autobiography of Leonard Wheatcroft—has been placed in our hands for publication in this journal by the Rev. Nich. Milnes, to whose kindness we were indebted for the poems and memoranda of this Derbyshire worthy published in vol. xviii. of this *Journal*.

The little MS. of twenty-four leaves, and measuring 5 inches by 3 inches, is stitched in a brown calf binding, formerly secured by small clasps, and bearing the word “GALLEN,” with “1660” impressed or stamped on the first cover. As there does not appear to have been any original connection between the cover and its contents, and since no copy of any of Galen’s works would appear to have been in Leonard’s library, the name may be simply intended for G. Allen. A slip, probably intended for a sort of title page, has been inserted at the commencement, evidently by Leonard himself, inscribed :—

“A History of my Birth, Parantage
And Pilgrimage who was
Bornē May the first 1627
and was Buried”—

[The hiatus has probably been supplied by his son, Titus.]

“January 3
1706: and was clerk 36 years
Aged 79 years and 8 moentsh.”

At the head of his autobiography, on the first page, we have—

“A history of the Life and Pilgrimage of
Leonard Wheatcrofte of Ashover.”

“I was through God’s Providence borne upon May day in the yeare of our Lord God 1627, in the Raigne of King Charles the First. My father’s name was also Leonard, son to John Wheatcroft and Mary his wife, who was daughter to William Daine. My mother’s name was Anne. She was daughter to John Harrison and Mary his wife, and I was the firstborne to them both, who had in all 6 sonns and 3 daughters.

“Then did it please God that at forty years of age my father dyed of a fever, and was buried in Ashover Chirch yard on Saint Tantru’s day [St. Andrew’s] in the year 1648,—witnes his Toumbe [vol. xix. 42]. I was then almost 20 years ould; part of which time I was a Tayler with my father, and after his death I tought 4 of my brothers that trade.” [He appears to have been impressed with a sense of duty to his widowed mother and her charge as long as he might safely remain at home.]

“Then was there wars in England betwixt King and Parliament: then was father against son, and son against father, and brother against brother. Then did I run vp and downe the cuntry to save myselfe from being a soulger, but at last I was forced to take vp armes, and was a soulger ffor the space of 8 or 9 years. I shall say little of soulgers now, but tell you what I did, and what hap’ned in the Intrim [*interim*] and so go on.

“In the yeare 1649 I set y^e Horse medow hedge, and the whiging [*quickset*] before the doore, and the first Sabath in May 1650, I began to be Clarke of the Church, in which place I continued for the space of 13 years. I was also the Parrish Regetr [Registrar], on both which offices I waited, but when occasion of soulgery tooke me off; for about 1653 I began to be a soulger.

“And in 1655 I went a wooing to my wife, and was above two years before I was married to her. I shall not tell you heare

what hap'ned in our wooing, for you may find it at large in my book of "Mirth and Melody" [see vol. xviii. 35, 40, etc.].

"In 1657 I was married, being May 20, by the Justis of Peace—it was then Oliver's Law. We had a great wedding for many dayes together. I had above two hundred and twenty messes to it, and in my Booke of accounts you may find what meate and drinke I provided to your admiration. [Unfortunately this book seems to be lost.]

"In 1651 (I should have said before), I planted an Orchard for Master Bourne. The year after, did my grandfather Harison dye, 1652.

"In 1657, I builded the parler and chamber over it, and in 1658, the shop: but before these, I builded my mother's buttry and paved the house: then I went up to Lunden. And after my retourne, I spent sum of my estate. Then did I let my house, and went to live at Boulsover in 1654. There did I live for the space of four years, in which time I planted one orchard for Esquire Huchingson and another for . . . of Duckmanton. I took there one malthouse and malted a great deale of barley; and there I had two children by my wife—John and David; but before I went to Boulsover, I had three children, Leonardus, Anna, and Ester; but as for the years and time that they were borne, I shall speak of (that) hereafter and place them altogether for memory's sake.

"In the year 1666, that was while I lived at Boulsover, I planted both Orchards at Overton Hall, made them their gardens, and [planted the] close hedges, and set several Wall Trees, and a codling hedge.

"Sumtimes at my trade, and sumtimes in planting and replanting, I spent my foure years time at Boulsover, and withal *sixscore pound to y^e hundred.*

"So being resolved to retourne to Ashoure againe, I came ouer Jan. 4 1667, intending to take a house there, but could get none according to my mind. Then at my retourne Justis Woolhous dyed, upon whom I writ an Epitaffe which you may find in my booke of verses amongst severall others [see *Journal* xviii. 76],

and after that I was busy about sum sutes and troubles that I was in, that I was forced to run and ride up and downe to seeke moneys, but get little, tho I stood in great need, for my wife was just at "*bating of child*" [at the point of confinement]. Not long after she was delivered of a son (Mar. 30, 1668) whose name was [called] David. He was christened April 14, at Boulsover. After that I went to Ashover againe, and there was an ancient maid dead whose name was Eline Bower upon whom I writ an Epitaff.

"After that, I toke a jorney above 50 miles to see sum freinds, and withall parson Chadwicke's lady then at Bakwell. So running up and downe, and being careless in spending what I got, *and more*, my goods was taken for rent, and I could never redeeme sum of them. Then was I forced to take 3 of my children ouer to Ashover and Winster for my freinds to take care of till I was better provided. I did endure many troubles for two years in 1667 and 1668. I was 3 times taken prisoner for debt, so that I was forced to make bad bargins for money, and first paune [pawn] then sell my land and Inheritance, so that at last I was forst [forced] to move the Parrish of Ashover for a house vpon the Common, but they would not graunt it because I had not absolutely sould all I had.

"I was at that time in sum Trouble concerning one Columbell who was arrested at Boolsoure, which caused me 3 jorneyes to Derby, 2 to Lundon, and 2 to Chesterfeild, whereby I suffered much damage, but the Partyes more, for they spent above 300 pounds a peece, and dyed wors than beggers.

"About Jan. 6, 1668, I and my man tooke in hand to go a jorney to Over-Haddon to see a woman that by Relation had receued noe food for the space of 40 weeks. With this maid I had much discorse of God, & Jesus Christ, of herselfe, & of her distemper. But no food she tooke meate or drinke for the space of many years after, as may be I shall hint of hereafter concerning her condition." [This was Martha Taylor, who it is said began to abstain from food on 22nd December, 1667, being in her 18th year. Her abstinence is said to have been

caused by a blow received some years before. She underwent two watches, having been attended by some forty to sixty women who watched strictly night and day. One of these watches was appointed by the neighbouring townships, the other by the Earl of Devonshire. Four different pamphlets were published, one by Joseph Reynolds, and addressed to the Royal Society: the last extant is dated March 30th, 1669. By an entry in the Parish Register it appears she was buried June 12th, 1684, having survived the publication of the last pamphlet fifteen years. There is no account as to whether she was detected as an impostor, or whether she was a real sufferer, and having recovered, returned to her usual habits. It is probable some of these pamphlets might have fallen into the hands of the notorious impostor, Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, who also is said to have been a native of Derby. The latter pretended to have lived without eating or drinking from 1807 till 1813, when her case was discovered to be a fraud.]*

"Jan. 21, 1668, I came to Boulsoore againe but I was resolved not long to stay there because they were base crosse Neighbours, so to Ashover I went againe. There did I take a house of John Farnworth at which house I lived 4 years. There did my wife begin to sell Alle, and so did continew for many years after. I took this house Aprill 5, 1669, but stayed at Boulsover until April 17, on which day I and my wife and 4 of my children came to Ashover, where many of our ould Neighbours bade us hartily welcome home againe, tho' our substance was but small then, for both my wife and I could make (*possessed*) but two pence in brasse at that time; but it pleased God I did soone fall to worke amongst my ould customers and get moneys againe.

"June 7. I went to Boulsoore for sum of my goods I had left behind. After I came home I went to Winster to fetch home the rest of my children, and soone after (June 24) was

* See Bradshaw's *History of Derby*, p. 413.

Ashover Wakes, [when] Mother Hawley and many more came to Ashover for to wellcome us to house again. In the same week I went towards Lundon to be an evidance for Cullenbell as I said befor. After my retourne, then to Derby 'size [assize] about the same [matter].

"After these long jorneyes I and my man went to a great bull-beating at Wensley; then to my mother-in-law's at Winstre, where I had much discours with my Relations. Some of these did [ap] poynt to meete me at Matlock Wakes which was about Sep. 2, 1669, and according to promis they came. There did my mother-in-law give me five pounds, with which I came merrily home. Then did my wife and I (Sep. 6) go to Boul-souer for some more goods, * which came home by a drought. †

"Then having a little set my house in order, and provided work for my sarvants, I had occasion to go to London againe; and upon Tuesday Nov. 23, I arrived there where I stayed till Nov. 27. All that time I spent in walking up and downe about Law matters. I had then a very fowle jorney by reason of foule weather frost snowe and raine.

"Dec. 11. I fetched more goods from Boulsouer and placed them at home.

"Then Dec. 27, 1669, I went with brother Samuell to his wedding at Trinity Chapell."

[This wedding is recorded in the Morton Church Register, for this chapel was in the old parish of Morton before Brackenfield was formed into a separate Ecclesiastical district. The entry is as follows:—"Samuell Whetcroft of Ashover and Ann Chadwick of Wirksworth were married by Licence 27 December 1669."

This ancient but now disused chapel lies in Brackenfield on the lower slope of an off-shoot of High-Ordish, one of the highest summits in the district. The approach to the chapel is about a hundred yards beyond "Mather's Grave," on the way to Knot Cross and Ashover from Brackenfield. It is now

* Probably left in pledge.

† By wain and oxen.

so embowered in trees that no distant view of it can be obtained. This old sanctuary was dismantled at the erection of the present Church of Brackenfield, where its ancient rood-screen may be seen attached to the west wall of the nave.

The font, a modern fluted bason (c. 1800) with its shaft similarly adorned, now stands on the vicarage lawn. Trinity Chapel is rapidly falling into ruin. It consists of one rectangular block with a continuous roof from east to west, covered with slabs of stone. There are only three windows—one at the east end and two on the south side, all square-headed with chamfered stone mullions, but without tracery. A large stone, which has been thought to have been the mensa of the ancient altar, lies under the east window within. A porch with a flat-headed doorway is on the south side. The fabric possesses a most picturesque bell turret with two openings of very Norman-like character, but hardly so early—it has, however, a quaint beauty seldom met with, and it is a pity that it should be destined ere long to become a thing of the past. A few of the old oak benches (rude forms, I believe, without backs) still remain in the building. There is no chapel yard, and no interments have been permitted to take place there.

The site for the chapel has been cut out of the rocky hill side, and the bell turret at the west end rises but a few feet above the slope of the hill.

The chapel appears to have been erected but a short time before the Reformation, perhaps about 1520—1530.

In the Churchwardens' accounts of Morton we find, 1634, "Item, given to a poore woman of Duffield upon Trinitie Sunday (the Wakes) at the Chapell by the consent of the P'shners there, which had her house burnt away—2^s."

In vol. xix. of this *Journal*, p. 108, will be found the monumental inscriptions of the Revs. William and Peter Wilson, successively ministers of this chapel, on a high tomb in Morton churchyard.] Leonard continues:—

"After that I went to Winster and wrought there 7 dayes before I retourned.

"Upon Jeul [?] July] 28, I went to a faire at Chesterfeild where I staid all night, and as I came hom I help'd my vnckell Anthoney Ragge to flit to his new hous which he had built in the 'Hostige': this was in Aprill 1670.

"In May after, I tooke a cow to the hire of my ant [*aunt*] Frances Norman, which did please my wife and children well, for they had had none to give them milk for 2 years before.

"Vpon Saterdag June 18, I went to Chesterfeild to louse [*redeem*] some goods I had pauned 2 years before and brought them home: the week after was Ashover Wakes, upon which Even (the Church is dedicated to All Saints) my wife was brought to bed of a daughter *June 25th*, 1670, whom afterwards we called Elizabeth."

[I cannot reconcile the Eve of the Wakes Sunday with June 25th—for as All Saints' Day always falls on the 1st of November, the Eve of that festival would be on the last day of October. Can the Church have had a later dedication to All Saints, while the villagers retained an earlier dedication festival for their wakes? If so, it is probable that the first dedication of Ashover Church may have been to S. John Baptist (June 24th). Dr. Cox, in his *Churches of Derbyshire*, writes: "In more than one Directory for the county, Ashover Church is said to be dedicated to S. John, but on what authority we know not:—the *Liber Regis*, etc., etc., are unanimous as to its being under the protection (?invocation) of All Saints." The Church evidently then was re-dedicated to All Saints at the extensive re-construction about the commencement of the sixteenth century, whilst the original dedication festival connected with S. John Baptist was retained.]

"Shee was baptized July 23 and my wife churched y^e same day. After that I traveled many wayes vp and downe the cuntry, and at last strained my anckell to my much sorrow for many dayes, and upon my jorney Sep. 25, I was lost in my way, and at last I found a marke upon the mores, vpon which marke I writ this verse heare following:—

"Great Monement for my content
 I'le rest me heare a while ;
 Had'st thou not beene, for me to've seene,
 I'de wandred many a mile."

"After I had rested awhile, the mists cleared up, and it ceased from snowing." [The track over the moors was clearly obliterated by the snow storm, and hence our traveller missed his way. This will form the key to an otherwise unaccountable proceeding of Leonard's further on.]

"Then I set forwards againe, and after I had travelled about 4 or 5 miles, I arrived at that famous house called Chatsworth, where for a certaine time I stayed to behold the Beauty and rare Work-man-ship of it. And from thence I went to Stoney Middleton where I stayed for a certaine time to refreshe myself and ease my weary limbes : and from thence to Padley where I met with some freinds y^t I had long sought. My business with them was to borrow money, but none would they lend unless I would mortgage land to them for it. So finding noe good to be dun, I returned home againe. That jorney was about 30 miles. Then did my son Leo and I go to Winster, and accoynted my mother Hawley with it, and she paid y^e debt : it was 5 poundes ; so we cum merrily hom, and for a memoriall we erected by the way 4 heapes of stones betwixt Matlock and Ashover which we judged would stand to many generations : this was done Oct. 5, 1670."

[The first impression this apparently romantic act naturally causes is, its manifest absurdity. Leonard, however, had only just been lost in a snowstorm on a bleak and desolate moor, and was only reminded of his exact locality by some familiar stone ; and anyone who is acquainted with the way (then an almost unbeaten track) across Tansley Moor, between Matlock and Ashover, must be struck with the almost patriotic spirit shewn by Leonard in the erection of these *Winter* land marks, to guide the traveller along the snow-hidden tracks. It was done as an act of thanksgiving, and *for the good of the general public*. Whatever may have been his faults and his improvidence

in the waste of his time, in wakes and fair-going, this most *unselfish* and *thoughtful* act raises him at once above the ordinary level, and places him among the honorable list of public benefactors.]

"Upon Oct. 31, I went to Boulsouer againe, it being the 19th time that I had been there since I brought my wife and children from thence. The reason I went so often thither was because I had some goods left there, and moreover, I wrought for Justis Chadwick and some others.

"Vpon November 23, 1670, I, with severall more of the Parrish of Ashover, went to Derby to give our voats for a knight for ye shire, whose name was William Sacheverill, of Morley; but there was another stood against him, whose name was Esqr. Varnon. I stayed a whole weeke before ale was dun, in which time I writ this prophesie—

"Shout out, brave Blades, I am for Cheurill,
Let Varnon's friends do what ye can or will,
He is our voat, whose voat for us will be,
Pleasing to us and to his Maiestee," &c. *

"These verses are in my booke of poetry, with another prophesie of verses which I writ in the year 1678, when he and my Lord Cavendis was chosen againe. I also writ a booke of divinity, called by the name of 'The Bright Starre of Love.' I was one-and-twenty years before I had finished it for the Pres.

[This work is not extant, nor is it probable that it was ever published.]

"Nayther was I negligent in other affairs, for, for many years I writ down in a book all my daly expenses: that was a great trouble to me to looke over againe and behould my vanity and folly.

[Well done, Leonard! He did not flinch the unpleasant task of beholding himself in the mirror of his recorded frailties. Retrospection is a duty too often neglected.]

* (See *Journal* xviii., p. 48).

"But as for my daly travills and idle jorneyes to and fro, they came to above 550 miles a yeare, which I believe I went for above 20 years together, as my accounts shewed me.

"Dec. 25, 1670. Being Christmas Day I went to pay for a stacke of hay I had bought at Tupton. After that, in the time of Chrismus I went with a freind and kinsman of mine vnto one Francis Steevinsons who had a mind to sell his land, for which we bad him 400 and 60 pounds, but it would not be taken vnles my freind would give 20 pound more, which he would not, and so we parted. But he sould it for les after, and now goes vp and down the cuntry like a begger.

"Jan. 1. I fell to worke and rought very hard till Feb. 19.

[Perhaps Leonard's retrospect of time wasted had inspired better resolves for the new year. A closer application to the needle seems to have been the result for a time; but a little respite from the board was now no doubt thought desirable.]

"That day I fetched Mr. Daykin (of Stubben Edge) a vine and a cherry tree from Bateman's [? of Youlgrave] so I continued gardening till Feb. 28. That day being Chesterfeild faire day, I, like a bad lad, went to it, and staid there all night.

"March 7, being Fassen-Tuesday [Shrove Tuesday] my wife and I according to our ould custom went over to Winster to se our relations and freinds.

"March 11. I had sum notions of being clarke of the Church of Workesworth, and the 16th day I went over to speak to sum freinds of whom I had good hopes of the place, but preveled not.

"June 4, 1671, my wife and I went over vnto Winster againe to the christening of my Brother Robard's child whose name was Eliz. After that I rought hard at my trade till July 25. That day I thought to have built me a house at Sir William's Well [probably a corruption of St. William's Well], but our goodly Parson Obediah—y^e *small profit*—would not suffer it, because I had pulled down his father's '*Intacke*' [enclosure of waste land] in Asher Hill. Then did I fall on my owne ground and began to rid for a house stid, in a place which I call now by the name

of Hockley. But how that will prove, you shall heare more here-after.

“So going on with my trade and with my gardening and ridding, I writ down these questions following :

1. What is the Reason that one man is not like another in Phisogmony? [*Physiognomy.*]

2. What mettall is the sight of the eye made of?

3. Why have men Beardes and women none?

6. What is the cause sum men and women stut? [Stammer.]

7. What is the cause sum men and women *wharl*? [An inability to pronounce the letter “R.”]

8. What is the cause we dreame of things wee never saw, or knew, or ever heard of?

10. What is the cause of our yoaning [yawning] when we see another yoane?

11. What is the cause a cat never puts her taile betwixt her leggs?

13. What creature hath the least pleasure in the world?

14. What is the cause some children are hare-shorne, and others mis-shapen?

17. What is y^e cause a swine goes not like another creature that is yoak’t, but hits is yoake w^t his fore-feet as he goes?

18. What is y^e cause that a goose stoopes when she goes thorow [through] a high doore?

20. What is y^e cause a man swings his arms when he goes by the way?

21. Why doth a dogge hold up one leg when he pisseth?

22. What is y^e cause a swine will cry when his belly is full?

23. Why doth a dogge hould up a fore-foot when he listeneth?

24. What is y^e cause that a “shirm-but” or “clock” lights most in a Cow tourt?

29. What is the cause a dogge shews his love most in his taile?

[There are thirty of these questions, but some are better omitted.]

"Aug. 26. I went on sum busines to Matlocke, and upon Aug. 31 I went againe to y^e Wakes, where I met with one Antony Souter with whom I bargined to plant an orchard, and vpon Sep. 25 I began. On that day I removed 45 trees, and Oct. 5, 14 trees at Mr. Coates garden. The 16 day, I tuned the Virginalls at Overton.

[A virginal—either so called from the Virgin Queen, or because it afforded musical recreation for the unmarried—was the precursor of the spinet, as the latter was of the harpsichord, the forerunner of the modern grand piano—but with this difference, the vibration of the wires of the earlier instruments was produced by pointed quills inserted in extremities of the key rods. The leathered hammers are a more modern invention. Col. Coke, of Brookhill, possesses the spinet (perhaps from the word "spinster") used by Miss Chaworth, of Byron celebrity.]

"Upon the 25 of August, my wife and I went to Will. Hibard's to a feast of Crispin where we was merry that night.

"So in gardening and Taylering I spent my time: till the 4 day of Feb. 1671, being Sunday, I with my wife and 2 children went over to Winster, to brother Ralph's wife's churching (of her daughter Betty). There we were forced to stay till Feb. 12 before I could get them home by reason of a great snow that then did fall.

"After our retourne, I went to Chesterfeild Faire, which was then Feb. 28, 1671. There I did buy of one Richard Cempe [Kemp] 52 quarters of malt, and a horse of John Buxton my brother; the malt was at 20^s. the quarter all y^e yeare; t^e horse price was 37^s.

"Mar. 26, 1672, I bargined with John Farnsworth for his house another yeare till I had made mine ready, for which I was to pay three pound seven shillings the yeare. Wedensday after being Apr. 17, was a fast day for our preparation against y^e Duch [Dutch].

"July 10, 1672, I and my wife besides 100 more went to Ashley Heay to welcome Brother Toby and Sister Sarah to house, who was then lately married.

[Compare this with the festivities at Leonard's own wedding celebrated for eleven days, during which two hundred persons were hospitably entertained (*Journal* xviii. 42).]

"At my retourne my son Leo and I went to Mr. Sleight, where we made a bed and 12 chears in 6 days.

[Besides the inventory of Books (printed in vol. xix.) there was another of joiner's tools—with lathes and various chisels, which must have belonged to Leonard, who seems to have been an *all round man*, and highly accomplished in almost every useful art—tailoring, gardening, tuning virginals, carpentering, turning, &c., &c.]

"Then I went to Mr. Coates to dresse him a Jacke, and cord some beds, and the like. ["Jacke"—either a soldier's leather jerkin, or perhaps a jacket. May it be a leathern jug which had become unstitched?—a black jack.]

"All this while my Bulding was going forwards, and I seeking out for timber and other materials as framing of windows and doores till Oct. 27, when I did finish Antony Souter's orchard at Tansley.

"You may heare take notis that in all this discorse I have said nothing of soulgery, for I writ all my doings and actions in another booke. I was soulger in the dayes of King and Parliament, and all Oliver's dayes till the King came in againe, which was Charles 2, who of his clemancy and goodnes granted to us all (excepting those who were excessary to his father's death) an act of indemnity, &c.

"Till 1673, and all that yeare I did many things of noate ; I writ a Catechisme titeled '*A Free Gift to Ashouer Free Schoole*,' and other memorable things now in writing.

"Mar. 26, 1673, I set that Sick-a-more at the 'Rodd,' and upon May 2 after, I came to my ould house againe which I had mortgaged to one Antony Tourner, but like a good lad, I sould it about 2 years after, for I was in sum debt and nothing would serve crrditors but Money, Money.

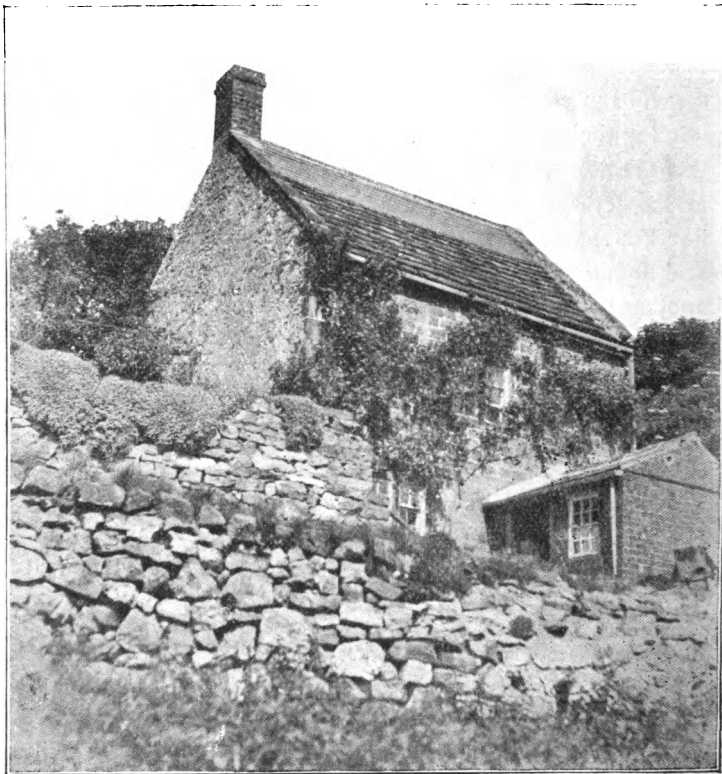
"And moreover, the same day, I came to my house againe, and my wife fell a labour and was brought abed of a son whose name

we called Sollomon, May 2, 1673. So then being arived at my owne house againe, I ceased to buld me a new one, but repaired my ould one which was left me foule, and out of order, so as five pounds did not make it good againe; for one beay of my barne was fallen, besides windowes *swat* [knocked] all in peeces.

[Leonard seems to have completed the house still standing at Hockley in 1676. Over the lower window, but immediately under the eave, is a initials of himself and with the date 1676 from the initials by a chevron.]

L. E. W.

1676.



HOUSE BUILT BY LEONARD WHEATCROFT, ASHOVER, 1676.

"In 1674 I began to write another booke called '*The Memory's Recreation*,' but if I live to make it out, you will all be better satisfied and I cumended ; however, the copy of it you may find among the rest of my writings in my Libry.

"Oct. 2 being Friday, 1675, was my wife brought abed of a daughter whose name we call Maddum Sarah.

"My wife continued all this while a brewing, and I wrought and did what I could, so that it pleased God we did a little recover againe, and got ourselves and children close [clothes], paid sum debt, *and so by degrees gained our freinds again.*

[Keen observer of the world ! When money goes friends go too ; but with recovering prosperity they gradually return.]

"I put Leo and Ester to Darby to learne sum better worke and Breeding, after that to Nottingham. In the meane while I was taking care of some water workes which were then at Yqulgreave, in which I had some share, and for three or four years I was imployed about that business, of which I shall say more hereafter.

"In the year 1678, Blessed be God, I was able to give, as before I was willing to receave, for in that yeare I gave money towards bulding of Paul's Church, in Lundon, which y^e Papist Plotters had destroyed and bournt by fire before, in y^e year '70.

"In the year 1679, the Engeneare, James Wass by name, came to Youlgreave, to dreane our waterworks, but his engine would not do it, so was I and many more much damnified by it, and he likewise to the vallew of 300 pounds. In that yeare, July 4, was my wife brought abed of a son, whom we called Titus, he the 5th son and the eleventh child. But to tell you all their names that are now alive, and when they were borne, and under what planet, is as followeth (Aug. 12, 1679) :—

1. Leonardus was Borne May 30, 1659, about 2 o'clocke in the afternounge.

2. Anna was Borne July 29, 1661, being Munday in the afternoone about 5 aclocke. Then did Capricor rule.

3. Ester was Borne Novem. 16, 1663, being Wodensday in the

afternounge about 3 aclocke. She died March 16, 1751, aged 88. [The obit. in another hand.]

4. John, my second son, was Borne June the 14, 1666, between the hours of 11-12 in the night. Then did Aris enter.

5. David, my 3 son, was borne Mar. 30, being Munday, about 6 aclocke at night. Then did Pissis enter.

6. Elizabeth, my 3 daughter, was borne June 25, 1670, being Saterdag betweene y^e howers of 7-8. Then did Aquaris rule. She died Octo. 3, 1751, aged 81. [Another hand.]

7. Sollomon, my 4 son, was Borne May 3, being Friday morning about one aclocke. Then did Aris enter in y^e yeare 1673.

8. Madum Sarah, my 4 daughter, was Borne Octo. 2, 1675, being Friday morn between the hours of 6-7. Then did Jupiter rule.

9. Titus, my 5 son, was borne July 4, 1679, being Friday morne about one aclocke. Then did Vanus rule.

"After Titus was borne, the same year, 1679, I planted an orchard for Mr. Robert More, of Winster, wherin I set (with wall trees and others), above 200.

"From thens I went to Newhaven Faire where I was never before, which faire is alwaies upon Saint Luke day. That faire standes most by sheepe. It is held Oct. 18.

"After that, I went to Lenton Faire, to see two (of my) children that lived at Nottingham where I had a long cummission with Mr. William Gladwin and severall other gentellmen for 2 dayes and 2 nights together. And at my retourne I and my wife went over to Winster unto a christning of a daughter of my wife's brother, John Buxton—called Mary.

"From thence, my son Leo and I went to Haddon where we stayed all night, and gave unto them sum verses of y^e death of that Honourable Lord John Manners, Earle of Rutland, as you may find them (among severall others) in my Booke of Poetry. [See vol. xviii., 77-78.]

"After that, I went to Stanton to dress an orchard for Mr. Colton, where I was 4 dayes, and at my retourne hom, I and my

wife went to Bonsall, to John Raggs, to the christening of his second child.

"Then did fortune so favour my daughter Ester at my retourne, that upon Apr. 9, 1679, I went with her to sarvis to a place called Routhorne, near Hardwick Hall, where she lived with one John Hardwicke for the space of 2 years.

"From thence I went along to a towne called Carlton, in Nottinghamshire, where my daughter Anna lived. From that place I brought her to one Mr. Horns, of Butterly, Apr. 13.

"So having settled her there, I retourned hom againe, doing severall workes of necessity, till at last the Injenere as I tould you before, came to Youlgreave againe, being May 15, 1680. Then did he begin with wheeles and *trickes* that summer; but all did worke no effect that I saw. So leaving him, as I came hom July 20, I set up 3 heapes of stones *for hey-way markes* betwixt Matlock and Ashover, and about Aug. 2 I went to Youlgreave againe to pay my grove [draining] charges, where I stayed all night. The next day did Mr. Bourne and Mr. Daykine cum to Youlgrave, and did informe me that Adam Cowlshaw was dead, and tould me if I would make hast hom I might very well be Clarke of y^e Parish again, to whose words I gave heed, and hom I went, and speaking to sum freinds, they did persuade the parson to entertain me, which he did, so as I entred vpon the office both of Clarke and Saxton August 6, 1680; and vpon the 9 day I began to teach Scoole, and had many schollers for the space of 2 years. In which time I went little abroad, only at Crismus I went to see my relations and friends, and what in seeing them and gathering of my clark-wages, I spent that Cristmus; and Feb. 4 my son Leo and I, each of us, went with '*abourne*' [a burden] of trees to Winster and Brassington, to one Mr. Buxtons, who did very honestly pay me for them.

"Then upon Feb. 24 I drest Edward Hall's orchard, of Houmgate. Then did my son Leonard desire me to suffer him to take a journey to Lundon, which I granted; and vpon Munday, March 11, 1680, I went with him agatward for the space of 7 or 8 miles, and Ester with me. So when we parted, I went with Ester

to her master's house, that was 8 miles more. The next day I came hom, and finding all well, the 15 day I went to Chatsworth upon sum businis for my master.

"After this, my daughter Anna came from Mr. Horn's, having served her whole yeare, and staying awhile at hom, I went with her to servis againe to Mr. Wollhouses, of Glapwell, being Apr. 20, 1681, where shee was liked very well, and so much of her.

"Since then, I stirred very little abroad, but only to feast and bankit [banquet] at nighbours houses, at weddings, and christnings. Indeed one day I went to see my sister Anne at Barlo, who lay sore, sicke, and weake, and another day to see my sister Mary, who lay in, and one day to see an aunt at Chesterfeild.

"After awhile I went to see my daughter Anna againe, but not before Aug. 11, and when I came home, I went to Derby with Mr. Couper, Aug. 18, the next day to Bakwell.

"Vpon Sept. 5 I had occasion to go to Chesterfeild, where I met with a bone-lace-weaver, with whom I bargined to take a daughter of mine apprentis, Elizabeth by name. So for 3 pounds 10 shillings we agreed, and bound she was, Sep. 14, being Chesterfeild faire day, for 4 years. But of her, more as occasion serves.

"Oct. 18, both I and my wife went to se our two daughters, Anna and Ester, at Glapwell and Routhorne, where we was very rarely entertained, and our children very much made of, to our joy and coumfort.

"And after our retourne we both went to Winster, it being Dec. 3, to se our parents and freinds, and after our retourne came both our doughters to se us, it being Crismus, and after 3 or 4 dayes sporting was ended amongst their breethren and freinds, so they all parted to their severall places of aboade.

"Jan. 6, I and Mr. Hodgkinson [probably Mr. Will, of Overton], went to Chatsworth, and on Jan. 30, we went to Barlborough, where we bought many trees. Then came we to Staley [Staveley] where we bought more, and to several other

places we went for trees of all sortes for to furnish a plantation about a new hall, which was new bult, called 'Clatercoates.' In which orchard and garden I planted in 1681 and '82 above 200 trees.

[This house is still standing, and is a very picturesque structure, with stone mullioned windows, ball-crowned pinnacles on the gables, etc. It stands by the way leading from Mill Town to Brackenfield.]

"The next bout I had of sporting was to brother William's wedding, March 7, 1681, where we spent the day very joyfully in myrth and melody. He was married at Morton to Elizabeth Marriet.

["William Wheatcroft and Elizabeth Marriout were married by licence, 10 March, 1681."

Morton Register.]

"After that I heard from my son which lived in London that he lived so well, and that he had a mind to have his brother John to cum vp to him, and that he would provide him a master, to which I and my wife gave consent to his jorney, and with all speed we got him ready, and towards London he went Aprill 6, 1682. He had a very good jorney thither, and was well entertained both of his vnckell and brother and other freinds. So after a little tryall he bound himself for 4 years as appears by his letters to me. He was bound April 20, 1682. He was to have 2 pounds the first yeare, and 3 the second yeare, and 4 y^e third, and 5 pounds the last yeare, meat, drink, washing, and lodging, and some of his M^rould close, all which I liked well: and so much of him at present.

"But againe, John had not lived w^t his M^r above halfe a yeare but he dyed. Then did his vnckell John tak to him, and as a 'club' * he served him for 3 years.

"All that time he was with him till he cum down w^t his brother Leo to se his relations in the cuntry. In the interim all my

* A rough servant.

doughters came to see me, but still, I went no ways from hom but about my Clarkes concerne.

"In 1682, Jan. 12 I planted Thomas Bower of Gorse-hall [a fine old stone house in the valley opposite Knot Cross] an orchard. In that yeare my daughter Elizabeth's Dame dyed. Then was I at an '*on plus*' to seeke for another for her. And vpon Feb. 28, I went to Chasterfeild faire, where I lighted upon another dame one Mary Jenings to whom I bound her for 2 years, and sowne after she dyed, then my doughter came hom almost halfe a yeare. Then I went to see my doughter Anna at Glapwell, where I stayed grafting and planting for the space of 3 dayes.

"Then came I hom, and being perswaded by my neighbours that I would take upon me to teach a scoole, so I did, beginning May 1, '83, and vpon May 26 I went w^t my son David to Chesterfeild to be a Tayler w^t one Will. Webster, w^t whom he stayed one yeare. This was on Sep. 8 in the yeare 1684.

"After that I followed my occasions at hom, till at last I, not finding myself well, I sent to my souns at Lunden desiring to see them before I dyed. So according to my desire and their mother's, they came down to vs August 15, 1685. Then all the rest of my children com from their servises to give them the meeting whom they had not seen in 4 years time.

"So after they had rested awhile with me and told me all their trautils and adventures and cheared up their parents Mournfull sperits, we all concluded to go to our brother Robert Hawley's to a Wakes which was there at that time, Sep. 4.

"After that, Anna went to live at John Thweates July 6, 1685, where she stayed for one yeare.

"Then did my doughter Betty goe to live with one Catrin Balme for 2 years. She was hired Oct. 26, 1685. And David was hired againe by my son Leonardus to one Samuell Higgins a London Taylor for 2 years Dec. 30, 1685. This year being Feb. 27, my son Leo and I went to Hather-seige where we beheld the grave where they say Little John was buried, which is 14 foot in length. After that we came to behold the famous

hall of Chatsworth, where we was well received, and withal had the happynes to view the house within, and without, which was most amiable and famous to behould. At last, coming to behould those admirable gardens and platformes, and those new-invented water-workes, I called to mind that I wanted my Anchent and much admirable crag : but finding that to be all gone and destroyed, I could forbere no longer, but immediately writ its Farewell, as you may find in my book of vesses—towards the later end.

“March 7, 1685, My son Leonardus was minded to go towards Lunden againe, and then did all my children come together againe to take leave of him with severall more of our Relations to all our coumfort. The next day, taking his jorney forwards, we all departed to our severall places.

“After that, John (having recovered from his sickness) and I had occasion to go to Glapwell and Boulsouer to see his godfathers and godmothers, where he was borne. There we were July 8, 9, 10, 1686, and on Feb. 3 John went to Lunden again where he stayed.

“And after him, David went Feb. 24, 1686, where he stayed waiting on King James the 2, to be touched by him for his infirmity called the *King's Evill*. There was he touched twice by him, but was never the better at his retourne.

[NOTE.—The office used at the healing was first compiled in the reign of Henry VII. The ceremonial used by Queen Anne was shorter than that used by her predecessors. The power of touching was also exercised by the son of James II. as James III. in the hospitals at Paris, and by Prince Charles Edward at Edinburgh.

In January, 1683, a proclamation was issued by the Privy Council and ordered to be published in every Parish in the Kingdom enjoining that the time for presenting persons for the “Public Healings” should be from the feast of All Saints (Nov. 1) till a week before Christmas, and after Christmas till March 1, and then to cease till Passion Week.

The service is printed in Sparrow's Collections of 1685 at p. 165.

Two Gospels were used—the first S. Mark xvi. 14. During the reading of this the King laid his hands on those presented (kneeling) at the words, "They shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."

During the reading of the second Gospel taken from S. John chap. i. 1, at the words "That Light was the true Light," &c., the afflicted were again presented unto the King upon their knees, and the King "put his gold" about their necks.* Then followed the lesser Litany, Pater Noster and certain versicles, followed by "O Almighty God, who art the Giver of all health, and the Aid of them that seek to Thee for succour, we call upon Thee for Thy help and goodness mercifully to be shewed unto these Thy servants, that they being healed of their infirmity may give thanks unto Thee in Thy Holy Church through," &c., &c. "The grace," &c.]

"And when David was com hom, he and I went to see my sister Sarah at Shottle where she dwelt; and by the way a woman tould us how shee was cured of that disease: and after she was cured she was wed, and had 4 children, and never a one of them ever had that distemper. I saw the gr^eat scars that was upon her neck and throte. Her receipt¹ was as followeth:—

"That a man might go to a dead woman or a woman to a dead man (as shee did) and with their dead hand touch all their affected or sore places, saying these words "He that send thee, I pray God mend thee." That must be done, and (these words) said 9 times over—which he (David) did Dec. 26, 1687.

* A coin placed in a little pouch and hung round the neck.^v Dr. Daines Barrington tells us of an old man who was witness in a cause, and averred that when Queen Anne was at Oxford she touched him whilst a child for the Evil. Mr. Barrington when he had finished his evidence asked him whether he was really cured. Upon which he answered, with a significant smile, that he believed himself never to have had a complaint that deserved to be considered as the Evil, but that his parents were poor—and *had no objection to the bit of gold.*

[Scott in his *Discovery of Witchcraft*, p. 137, gives the following :—"To heal the King or Queen's Evil, or any other soreness in the throat, first touch the place with the hand of one that died an untimely death: otherwise, let a virgin fasting lay her hand on the sore—repeat certain words—and then spit three times upon it."]

"But he (David) being so far gone by that distemper continued till Oct. 15th, 1688, then dyed. But severall since have been cured by doing and saying as aforesaid.

"Vpon Oct. 9 did my doughter Ester go towards London, and I went with her as far as Nottingham.

"In the mean time my brother John dyed Aug. 1, and his wife not long after.

"Then did another daughter of myne, Anna by name, take a jorney into Yorkshire Aug. 15, 1687, where she had not lived above 2 years, but she was married to one John Ingle, a farmer living in the Towne of Barwick near Castellford. In the same yeare 1687 I did bind my son Sollomon to my cuzen John Wheatcroft for 2 years to be a Tayler. In the mean while, my wife Elizabeth dyed, viz. March 3, 1688, whose Elegy you may find and David's also in my Book of Poetry. [See *Journal* xviii. 75.]

"In the yeare 1690 my brother William's wife Elizabeth dyed in childbed. She was buried Feb. 19, 1690.

"My son Titus begun to work at the Tayler trade in the yeare 1690, and Anna had a child borne July 2, 1695.

"My eldest son Leonardus was wed to one Ellen Pirkin, of London, a widdow Feb. 9, 1690, and upon May 29 I went to his honours Parpoynts where I presented to him verses of his Birthday, who veri well rewarded me. [Samuel Pierpoint of Oulecoates, *Journal* xiii., 73].

"In the yeare 1691, my doughter Anna and her husband John Ingle came to see me at Ashover Wakes, and I was as glad to see them as they me. And in that yeare I bulded y^e fabrick upon the top of Ashover Hill upon which I made a song which you may find in my Book of Poetry.

[This song does not appear among the selections in volume xviii. of this *Journal*, but it is in Leonard's MS. It has no particular merit, but is rather roisterous, and full of contempt for those who had made sport of his romantic undertaking.]

"That yeare also was my second son John wed to a widow in London. Her name was Anne Dec. 22, 1691. Upon New Years day after, I went to brother Hawleys to the christening of his child Dorathy (the fourteenth child).

"In the yeare 1692, my son Leonardus and Hester came from London to see me, for they had never been since their mother died. So in sorrow they came to the place of their birth. They came Aug. 7, and upon Aug. 26 we went to see my daughter Anna at Barwick in Elmet in Yorkshire, where we found all very well and in good health, blessed be God for His mercies to vs all, but we did not retourne hom till Aug. 31. Then I went with Hester as far as Mansfeild towards London which was Sep. 19, 1692. The same day was brother William wed to one Jane Butler of Chesterfeild.

"After that I receved a leter from London that my son John's wife was brought a Bed of a doughter whose name was Catrina Oct. 19, 1692.

"Sowne after, my owne Mother fell sick. She then had beene blind above 4 years. She dyed Mar. 12, 1692. She was of age fourscore and eight. She had 9 children—6 sonnns and 3 doughters, and when she dyed she was mother to 6 of them, and Grandmother and Greatgrandmother to fourscore and 3.

"Not lounge after, I had occasion to go from hom, and coming late, lousing my way fell down a rocke of stone, broake my head in 3 places, and broake 3 of my ribs. There I lay all night, very lickly to dey, but it pleased God after a lounge sickness and sore sides, I recovered againe. In the meane time my daughter Anna sent for her sister Betty to be with her when she lay in. She went to her April 4, 1693. And Anna was brought a bed of a doughter May 12, 1693, whose name was called Elizabeth.

"And when it pleased God I did recover of my fall, I was resolved to jorney againe and to vizeit ail my brothers and sisters,

First I went to my brother Samuells, then to Solomon Sheldons who married my sister Mary May 6, '93. Then to my sister Sarah Chadwick's, where I had not beene of 5 years before. This was July 4, 1693.

[We must remember that Leonard was now 72, and a widower, and as his accident confining him to his home so long, occurred between October, 1692, and the following May, he must have greatly enjoyed the needed change, and the society of his brothers and sisters.]

"My next travill was to Winster to see brother Robert Hawley. There I stayed one night July 7, 1693.

"Againe, Aug. 21, Brother William, Brother Samuel, and myself and several more of my Relations to the number of 25, met at one of my Relations near Shefeild, whose name was Edw. Gill where we was rarely entertained. The next day to Shefeild, there were we all "sivily" [? civilly or similarly] merry with more of our relations for the space of two dayes. And after our retourne I stayed about hom maney dayes traueilling no further than oure next market townes, in which time (which was no less than one whole yeare), both I, and all my Relations 'I praise God,' were in good health. In that year did my doughter Sarah as a seruant go to live with her vnckell William Wheatcroft, and Titus and I kept house together in 1694 till June 26, 1695, almost 2 yeares. Blessed be God we lived very quietly together, and he ordered all things very handsomely both within doors and without.

[A very pleasing tribute to the worth and kindness of Titus. He was for some years the clerk and village schoolmaster, and was deeply imbued with religious principles, but whilst possessing his father's talent and ability, had less of his parent's buoyancy of spirit, and love of society and change.]

"And after Sarah came hom, I had more liberty, and Titus too, to walke abroad to se our friends and Relations.

[One for Titus, and *two* for himself.]

"In the interim, I was desired of sum Jentellmen to cum to Tupton to discours with one Ouldham, who professed himself to be a poet, and was one who had writ severall verses not only

against me *but in derision* of the *fabricke which I had bulded upon the top of Ashover Hill*. So according to their desires we met, where a great company were gathered together. There did I challenge him to walk with me vnto Parnishus Hill [*Parnassus*], but we both missing our way, we chanced to light on an ale-house, and after we had drunk awhile, we fell into discours concerning the 9 Muses, which he could not name, neither could he tell from whence they came, or what they had done, *or what they might doe* (!)

[Leonard must have "read up" for this meeting, for there are many in these days who claim the acquaintance of the muses who would have been hard set to comply with Leonard's demands.]

"So in the audience of all the companey I gave them their right names, and all their right titles. Wherevpon they decked my head round with *Lorill* branches, to the great vexation of my antagonist, Ouldham. So ever since I am called 'The Black Poet.' [Perhaps from his sombre suit worn as parish clerk.]

[Leonard does not inform us who were present at this contest, but there is such an under-current of humour in the whole transaction, that it would almost seem the work of some scholarly wag at the expense of the Ashover "Laureate" and his "antagonist." Leonard, however, regards the matter in a very serious light, and honestly looks upon his victory as honourably obtained, and himself quite worthy of the Laureate's wreath. It is with no small pride he informs us—"Ever since, I am called the Black Poet."

The Muses had several names according to the several places where they dwelt. Sometimes they were called Pierides, from the forest Pieris in Macedonia, where they were said to be born; sometimes Heliconiades, from M^t Helicon, which is near to their beloved Parnassus; from whence also they were called Parnassides, and Cytherides, from M^t Cytheron: Castalides and Aganippides, from two noted fountains that were consecrated to them. Their names and attributes were as follow:—Calliope was the supposed president of heroic poetry; Clio, of history; Erato, of the lute; Thalia, of comedy; Melpomene, of tragedy; Terpsichore, of the

harp; Euterpe, over wind music; Polyhymnia, of music; and Urania, of astronomy. (*Vide N. Bailey's Dictionary*, 1736.)]

"My next journey was to the Earl of Rutlands. The hearing of my poetry there caused them to desire that I would come to Haddon on my Lordes Birthday, and withall give his Honour sum verses upon y^e same, which I did, it being May 29, 1696, his age being then 58. His Honnour being no little pleased with them (and all the nobility besides), gave us rare entertainment, and sumthing besides.

"Sep. 12, 1696, my son Leonardus came from London to see me and all his Relations, and I at his retourne went agatered* with him as far as Howbrooke [Holbrook, near Horsley], and there we parted Sep. 28.

"Then coming hom, I did little stir abroad, no further than what concerned my clerkes business till June 17, 1697. Then did my daughter Sarah and I take a journey into Yorkshire on foot [he at the age of 70, and "Madam" Sarah at the age of 22], to see my tow doughters Anna and Elizabeth at a towne called Barwicke, above 50 miles from Ashover. We was 3 days in going thither, and 3 dayes in coming home again, but blessed be God, we found them all in good health and prosperity; and for 6 days we were very merry together, and the Lord make us all thankfull. We found all well on our Retourne, which was June 28, 1697.

"But we had not long rested at hom, but we were both invited a welcoming unto my cuzen, Samuell Billings, who had married my sister Sarah's doughter, by whom he had one child called John. He was borne May 21, 1697. The welkuming was not till July 1. There was we all very merry for 2 dayes, and we did safe retourne.

"After that I went to Matlocke with 12 staves, to get them dyed blacke against my buriall, intending them for those who carried me to my grave: this was July 9, 1697.

[Coffins were not usually provided at that time for common

* *Agatered*, on the *gate* or *way with*, a word still in use.

interments, but one was kept at the church, in which the body—secured in its winding-sheet—was laid to be carried to the church. Leonard had provided that his body should be placed in an ancient stone coffin, which probably he had discovered in his grave-digging within the church. This coffin he had caused to be placed in his future grave, so that on the day of the funeral, his body sewn in the winding sheet, would be borne in the parish coffin, *carried on these black staves*,* to the church and grave, and from thence transferred to the stone receptacle already prepared in the ground ; it was, in fact, an exact repetition of an interment of the middle ages].

“Upon July 17, I and my daughter went to Chesterfeild to buy some household goods, when Rich. Stringfelow broke. After that I went to severall places up and downe to se my Relations, but above all, I and my brother William went to Morton to see an vnckell of ours, who married my father's sister, whom we had not seen of maney years, nor he us, for he had beene blind 7 years, and no little was he coumforted to hear of us at that time, which was May 31, '99. The next day I did retourne to my family. And againe June 5 in the same yeare, I went to a christning at Cowhous-lane, to my cuzen, John Benbrig, who had married James Brough's daughter Mary. There, and at my sister Chadwicks, I stayed tow nights, and from thence I safely retourned, but very ill tired.

“My next jorney was to Chesterfeild, July 8, with the Church Bible to get it bound. That day I came hom by Alton. There I spent 6d., and so came hom.

“Oct. 9, 1699, I went to brother Sollomons, where I met with brother William. There did we 3 bretheren spend the day very merrily, and blessed be God, hom very well that night.

“Vpon Jan. 31, I went to Winster, to my brother Robard's, where I taried 5 nights, and with him to Higrouses [? Highouses], and seeing good store of oare [? lead ore] I bought of him

* Hand-staves. In the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xv., p. 372 (1795), concerning Campsie, co. Stirling, we have, “However distant any part of the parish was from the place of interment, it was customary for the attendants to carry the corpse on *hand-spokes*.”

a 12-part of a new tacker, called by the name of 'Shelldon mere.'

"Then, coming to Wensley and meeting with a company of Miners, I bought another 12-part of one Antoney Pidcocke. Then I rested at home till I went to my Brother William's, at their Wakes, where I was 2 nights.

"And, unexpected, my son Leonardus came from London, Aug. 23, 1700, who stayed with me till Sep. 9, in which time he bought that hous and land which I sould, which was to the vallew of one Hundred and 20 pounds, which was great joy to me and all my neighbours and Relations.

"Then resting myself at hom till Mar. 16, I went to Winstor againe, where I bought part of a 'Grove' of Mr. Hand. And how it will prove, you shall know hereafter. There I stayed at my brother's 4 dayes ; and about June 20 my daughter Hester came down from London to se me, who at that time was very lame, but she brought me an ointment which gave me much ease—Blessed be God!

[With these significant words Leonard concludes the history of his life and pilgrimage in the year 1701. He was then in his 74th year. The writing at the end of his MS is very little inferior to that at the commencement ; but, as the writing is fairly uniform throughout, the whole of it must have been compiled towards the end of his days, from his previous notes and collections.

The journal from this point is taken up by Titus.]

"Jan. 1, 1706, my ffather died, and I supplied his place in his absence, 4 years before [this date].

"I began to teach school in that house which is called 'Twitchbank,' and was there a year, 1699 ; and then I tought in Solomon's parlor, 1 yeare and a halfe. Then at Towndrow house, in Ashover, for 2 years and a halfe ; and, in the mean while, a school was built just above, by Mr. Will. Hodgkinson, of Overton, in 1704, and I taught in it a quarter of a year before any other schoolmaster came ; and then came one William Heald, who was borne at Wootton, near Ashbourne, but had taught school at Darley 8 years. He had 20£ a year, and I had

5£ a year, which money was raised by subscription for the 3 first years.

"In the year 1707, June 29, Mr. Obadiah Bourne began to preach in this Church of Ashover. His text was 1 John v. 3.

"On June 22, being y^e Wakes Sunday, my sister Hester came from London and staid with me. Likewise Unckle Samuel's daughter, Ann, and her husband came with Hester, but they went on the 9 of September and took cuz. Samuel's daughter, Ann, with them.

"March 20, sister Hester made the new surplis for Mr. Bourne. She had 5^s for making it, and I had the old one, April the 16th, 1708. My father made this in 1662.

"Hester went up to London, May 31, 1708, and was wed to cousin Matthew Hawley, May 28, two days before she went up.

"June 10, 1708, being the Visitation at Chesterfield, there I light on a young woman who came to the Visitation to be confirmed by the Bishop, called Anne Bowne, at which time I fell in love with her, and courted her till Michaelmas, and we were three severall Lord's days or hollidays published both in Matlock Church and Ashover Church, and nothing was objected against us, but that we might lawfully proceed to marriage, the which wee did, being Oct. 7, 1708.

"It pleased God that my wife conceived by me, and had a very sore labour, and on Wednesday, the 29 June, 1709, she was brought to bed of a daughter, and it was baptized on the 30 July, and I called her name Hannah.

"Nov. 5, 1712, came 2 singing masters to our town of Ashover: one was called Richard Atkins, and the other Joseph Wright. They came from Wigson in Leicestershire. They taught halfe a yeare and had above 50 schollers.

"March 4, 1712, my daughter Martha was borne, and baptized April 6, 1713. Her godfathers were brother Henry Bowne and Richard Atkin [evidently the singing master], and the godmothers, Anne Botham and Mary Yates.

"In the year 1714, April 11, Mrs. Anne Hodgkinson, of

Overton, was wed to one Mr. Joseph Banks, of Scofton, in the parish of Worsop. Her son, Joseph, was borne Feb. 27, 1714, about 3 in y^e morning, and baptized Mai. 27

[Lysons (*Derbyshire*, p. lxix.) states that Sir Joseph Banks, M.P. for Peterborough, married the heiress of Hodgkinson : that William, his son, assumed the name of Hodgkinson for the Overton estate ; and that Joseph Banks, Esq., of Revesby Abbey, Lincoln, son of the said William, who had assumed the name of Banks, was created a Baronet in 1783. In 1792 he became possessed of Overton Hall, where he occasionally resided. This gentleman was the eminent Sir Joseph Banks, K.B. and K.G.C.]

"In 1714 I took Hockley of brother Hawley, and was to pay him 20s. a year, but the mantle and jamb being broken, and other things being amiss, and Matthew not standing to his word or bargain, I would not go to it, but took this house of Richard Beighton for 10 years, and (we) sealed our leases March 20, 1713.

"It pleased God, after a *long time of sickness*, to call my wife to His mercy. She dyed Nov. 15, 1714, about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, and was buried on y^e 16th, about 2 in y^e afternoon, aged 35 years 9 months 1 week and 5 days.

"Ann, daughter to William Bowne and Elizab., his wife, was borne Feb. 23, 1680, and was babtized Mar 6, 1680.

"On Candlemas Day, 1714-5, I went to pay respects to Mary Walker, of Matlock [his late wife had only been dead two months and sixteen days], in a good design to make her my wife, and March 25 she told me she had changed her mind, when I had been at her 10 times, which was a great trouble to mee.

"On the 15th of March, 1716, I went to Frances Lovit, and on the 19th of October wee were wed (1716), and I hope we shall live very happily together.

"At Christmas, 1717, my daughter in Law, Anne Lovet, came to Elton, and I went for her to come see her mother. She staid with me about a month, and then went with her Aunt Jane to Arnah [? Arnold] again, where she staid till July 9, and then they sent her to me on Horseback, with all her close.

"My wife was brought to bed of a brave lusty son on the 5th of July, 1718, about 1 o'clock afternoon, and on the 3rd of August he was baptized, and called *Titus*.

"On the 11 August, my daughter Anne, went to live with Anthony Alsop, of Tansley, 1718.

"August 2, 1718, brother Leonard's wife died, and was buried Aug. 5. He made a great funeral, and had a sermon. They was wed Feb. 9, 1690.

"June 26, 1720, Mr. Obadiah Bourn came to Ashover, and brought his wife. (Rebecca, dau. of John Lynch, of Groves, co. Kent; she died 1754).

"June 17, 1721, Ann went to Chesterfield, to live with one Mr. Yebb, and staid till Oct. 21.

"Oct. 23, 1721, I and my wife went with Will to Lenton, to be w^t his unckle, Ralph Lovet, and that time twelve months after I went to see my son W^m at Lenton, and when I came there, I found his unckle dead, and staid the Burial, which was no little trouble to us all.

"This last year, I had a very sore fit of sickness, which began at Candlemas, Feb. 2, and continued shaking for 14 weeks, but I was not well until Michalmas next following.

"Sept. 20, 1723, my wife and I went to Arnal, to W^m, intending to bind him prentice, it being the wakes, and Frances staid a week.

"Jan. 29, 1723-4, my unckle Robert Hawley was buried, and that day sennight (Feb. 7), my aunt Margaret was buried, Frances went to Tuxforth in y^e claye, to see her sister Mary. June 3, 1725, where she staid about 2 weeks.

"By Mr. Bourne's persuasions, my unckle Samuel delivered up his Church-Door-Key to me, y^t I might tent y^e Clock, and ring y^e Bell; it was Aug. 30, 1725.

"Ap. 8, 1726, my son Titus began to turne in his frame in the shop. I pray God send him a good beginning.

[Among the papers of the late Mrs. Nodder is a *Bond*, dated May 1, 1718, between Richard Bower, of Egstaw, in North Wingfield, and Leonard Bower, of Ashover, Framework

Knitter, of 40^s to Lawrence Bourne, of Ashover, Gent., before they hire a stocking frame of the said Lau. Bourne, engaging to maintain the same in good repair, &c., and to deliver up the same with all materialls thereto belonging to the said Lau. Bourne.

(Signed) LEONARD BOWER.

RICHARD CULTON.

GODFR. HEATHCOTE.]

"June 18, 1728, I went to Derby, to a trial that Mr. Hodgkinson, had w^t Mr. James Sleigh, of Highgate, in London, for the 4 ^s a year, left by his unckle Cap. Samuel Sleigh, of Northidge, in Ashover parish, in his last will and Testament, that if y^e inhabitants of Ashover, did build a school in y^e waste, or common, near to S^t William's Well, then he left the sum of 4 pound a year, to be paid for ever out of y^e Lands in Washington [Wessington] Hay. (The school was built in y^e year 1703, and ever since been supplied or taught by me, being 24 years, and at 4^s per year is 96^s).

"April 1, my son W^m came over from Arnal, and brought his indentures, having served his vnckle 7 years. He was bound Jan. 16, 1722.

"Jan. 15, 1730^o, I went to another Commission at Chesterfield, wth W^m Goodale, about y^e School.

"Feb. 27, 1730, Anne Lovet went to live at Esq. Hurts, of Arrows-Lee. She staid 27 weeks.

"June 28, 1732, Martha went to live with Rowland Sudbury.

"May 12, 1733, Hanna came home from Unston, *to spin against she was married*, and on Monday, 25 June, she was married.

"Sunday, 8 July, Martha went to Loscoe, to live with Geo. Hodgkinson, and staid about 5 week, and came home ill, 1733.

"Dec. 25, 1733, Anna Lovet went to Ashbourn, to live with Mrs. Brookfield.

"May 20, 1734, I was cited to Derby, to the Election, or Voting, with 10 more of my neighbours. The same day my

son, Titus, went to Richard Bower, as an apprentice, for 5 years and a half, if he like. [Probably as a Framework Knitter.]

"Feb. 20, 1734, my daughter Anne, was wed to Geo. Hole, and went to house, Ap. 15.

"Anne, dau. to Joseph Beadmore, and Hannah his wife, was born Jan. 17, about 11 o'clock at night, and was Bap. Feb. 24, 1735.

"Frances, dau. of George Hole and Anna his wife, was born May 5, and was bap. June 2, and on the same day its mother was buried, 1736.

"Titus and Rich. Bower went to Nottingham, Jan. 10, and came again the next day, and brought Will with them. Then Titus and Will went again Jan. 13, 1738, and Titus had got 44 week to serve Richard Bower, till Nov. 17, 1739, *or* Mr. Barns in Nottingham. Titus was married to Sarah Basford, Jan. 1, 1742.

"Martha was married to George Bassit, June 26, 1749."

Enclosure Riots at Chinley.

A.D. 1569.



AMONG the numerous ancient deeds of the Bradshaw Family belonging to Chas. E. Bradshaw Bowles, Esq., of Wirksworth, is an interesting document relating to the enclosure of certain common lands at Chinley.

This transaction was greatly resented by many of the inhabitants, who endeavoured by force to retain their ancient privileges, and their "*Ryotous*" proceedings on the occasion was the cause of an official enquiry, embodied in the following "Interrogatories."

The disturbance took place on the 10th of April, 11 Eliz. (1596), and appears to have been carried to serious lengths, sufficient to warrant the interposition of State authority.

From an indenture made 15 Nov., 10 Eliz. (1568), it appears that a lease of a parcel of herbage called Mayston Field, alias Chynley, was granted for thirty-one years by the Duchy of Lancaster to one Lawrence Mynter, at a yearly rent of £14 13s. 4d., to begin as soon as the lease of the same to Geo. Grymesdich expired. The very day Mynter obtained his lease, he sold it again to Richard Celey, who sold it on the 2nd October following to Godfrey Bradshaw, "who has now sold to Anthony Bradshaw his brother, and to Leonard and Francis (sons of the s^d Godfrey), for a certain sum of money, a certain portion of the said ground called 'Oxstyeferne' alias 'Okyn fearn syde' and 'Hynd Thorn,' Buttyng and boundyng upon Chyndley Brock of the east part, or syde; upon the Ashen Cleugh on the north part or syde, then up so on forth of the old Dych or mear which leadeth through the Stowpes beyond on the west part or syde, and upon the Boars Cleugh

on the south parte or syde, being in the said parcell of herbage called Maystonfyeld, alias Chynley, which piece of ground aforesaid is by estymacion one Neighbourshipp and a half neighbourshipp."*

Signed by Godfrey Bradshaw.

This abstract shews the connection of the Bradshaws with the land in question. We will now proceed to the "Interrogatories," from the nature of which many very interesting particulars may be gleaned of the disturbance.

Nothing can be conceived more interesting to a person of ordinary intelligence, and especially to those who reside in the locality illustrated, than details of the character afforded by this document. The disturbance has long ago subsided, and the spirits, then so much moved and swayed by passion and contending interests have passed away; the heart-burnings have ceased, and the present villagers may not even know that their little hamlet, now so quiet, was once the scene of so much contention. It is one of the privileges of an Archæological Society to draw aside the curtain occasionally, and afford a retrospect.

From these original and authentic sources, we can see our ancestors in their struggles, and their yearnings for justice and for right; we mark their crude ideas, and note our own advancement; and if it were only for this—to afford us the feeling of contentment that our lot is cast in better times—these various publications of the Society will have contributed to some good end. We are very much indebted to Mr. Bowles for his permission to publish this valuable document.

"Interrogatories to be furnished upon the behaulf of Godfrey Bradshaw (*? plaintiff, against*) Edward Kyrke, Thos. Bawden, —Kyrke, Otwell Kyrke, Edward Shower, Ranulphe Mellour, Roger—,—Whyte, Will Rydge, John Hatfield, Robert Burnes, John Bawdon, Richard Kyrke, and others.

* One "neighbourship" = 16 Cheshire acres; one Cheshire acre = one forest acre, which is equivalent to about 2 statute acres, or 10,240 sq. yds.—ED.

(1.) "In Primis. Whether do you know certayne the Herbage or ground commonly called Maynstonfield alias Chynley.

(2.) "Item. Whether Godfrey Bradshaw have the sayd herbage or farm by Lease or not, and if so, from whom, and by whom (*was*) the said herbage demised to the said Godfrey Bradshaw.

(3.) "Item. Whether did the said Godfrey graunte any part or portion of the said herbage unto this deponent? yea, or no.

(4.) (*very imperfect*).

(5.) "Item. Whether hath Otwell Kyrke erected and buldyd one house upon the seid herbage, and included certein parcells of the same.....? was the enclosure made in ryotous manner or not, and how many persons were at the doing thereof, and what were their names?

(6.) "It. Whether hath one Charles Kyrke builded uppon the same herbage and taken in a p'cell of the same, and whether was the same done in ryotous manner or with fforce? yea, or no, and how many p'sons were there, and what there names?

(7.) (*defective*).

(8.) "Whether hath Ranulphe Mellour taken a p'cell of the p'misses, and whether was the same done in riotouse manner and wth force, and howe meny p'sons were at the doinge thereof, and what weapons had they, and what is there names?

(9.) "Itm. Whether hath Edward Kyrke taken in any peces or p'cells of the same herbage in lyke ryotouse manner as is aforesaid, and howe meny p'sons were p'sent at the doinge thereof, and what is there names?

(10.) "Item. Howe many howses hathe the sayd Otwell Kyrke and others buylded uppon the seyd Herbage, and howe manye sundrye and dyverse p'cells of the same be taken in by the sayd p'ties, and what eu'ye of them have taken in thereof, and of what valewe the sayd howses and Intacks the w^{ch} the sayd p'ties have taken in be of, and whether they be worthe to be lett for syxe pounds a yere or not, and whether dyd they not wth great force and in Riotouse manner buyld the sayd Intacks, and take in the sayd enclosures, and howe manye

p'sons were at the doing thereof, and what weapons had they, and what were there names?

(11.) "Itm. Whether the sayd Thomas Rawlynson Edward Kyrke Thomas Bawdon Will Ridge and others did riotouslye and forcibly pull downe one newe dyche made by the sayd Godfrey, and threaten to kyll, murther, and mayme the sayd Godfrey Bradshawe, and howe meny p'sons were at the doinge thereof, what weapons had they, and what were there names?

(12.) Itm. Whether dyd the sayd Godfrey Bradshawe for his owne Savegard obteyne warrand for the p'se'vacon of the Quenes M^{ties} peace owt of the Queenes benche at Westmynster ageynst Thomas Bowden Thomas Rawlynson Richard Shower and others, and whether the sayd Rich^d Shower was served wth one of the sayd Warrants or not, and if he were not, what was the cause?

(13.) "Itm. Whether dyd the sayd Godfrey Bradshawe delyver to George Bowden and other occupiers of the sayd herbage a letter from the Right Honorable S^r Raulphe Sadler chaunceller of the Duchie, and from M^r Bromley Attorney of the sayd Duchie whoe required them by the same letter to kepe in reparacion all the houses hedges and dyches environinge the sayd herbage, and whether they doe p'forme the contents of the sayd letter yett? yea, or no, and what is the cause they obey not, and p'forme the effecte of the sayd letters?

(14.) "Itm. Whether dyd Thomas Rawlynson, Raulphe Mellour, Thomas Bowden, Edward Shower, Edward Kyrke, and others riotouslye assemble and mete together in the sayd Herbage (not regarding the sayd letter to them dyrected) with unlawfull weapons marching towards a place called Chynleye Hyll. Howe many were there, and what weapons had they, and what was there entent in soe doing? and whether about Twesday before our Ladye day in Harveste last past, did they riotouslye pull downe one p'cell of ground enclosed by the sayd Godfrey Bradshawe in Chinleye aforesayd, and whether they soe did by the consent counseil and commaundement of William Beard and Raulphe Bradley of the Haughe, or by the counseil of ether of them or eny other, and howe you knowe the same to be trewe?

(15.) "Itm. Whether dyd Reynold Kirke Thomas Rawlynson and others gyve unto Willm. Beard a pece of ground in the sayd herbage called Half a Neyghbourshipp to maynteyn them geynst the Quenes Ma^{tie}, and ageynst the sayd Godfrey, and to thentent that the sayd Beard should from tyme to tyme send them ydill ryotouse p'sons to assyste them in there yll doinge?

(16.) "Itm. Dyd Raulphe Mellour, Reynold Kyrke, Richard Kyrke, Otwell Kyrke, Thomas Rawlynson w^t a great number of others aforesayd riotouslye assemble and mete together in the Forest of the Highe Peake to consult to mayntene there wicked enterpryses, and soe about the tenthe daye of June last paste marched on to a place called Bakewell—Howe many they were in nomber, what weapons they and every of them had, and what was there p'pose, to do at Bakewell, and with whom had they conference there, and to what entent and purpose?

"Itm. Whether Edward Kyrke would have hyred and gyven money to anye p'son to have burned a howse of the sayd Godfrey Bradshawe in the sayd Chinleys or not, and how you knowe the same to be trewe?

"Itm. Whether the sayd Thomas Rawlynson Willm Ridge Thomas Bowdon Reynold Kyrke and others doe suffer xxi p'cells of the ground to be taken in ⁱⁿ, the sayd (herbage) or thereabouts, and whether they suffer them all to stand excepte one p'cell taken in by the sayd Godfrey, and whether they Riotouslye uphold and mayntayne, and in what sorte they mayntayne, the same with howe many p'sons, and what weapons have they, and what want they soe to doe?

"Itm. Howe many tymes Edward Kyrke Reynold Kirke Edward Shower Nicks Aston Thomas Thomas Lomys Anthony Barber and the other have riotouslye assembled and gathered grete stores of money to meynteyn there unlawfull doings and what is the cause they be doe?

(19.) (*Erased*).

(20.) "Itm. Whether Edward Bradshawe beinge appoynted officer to serve the sayd Warrants came to Heyfild to attache the said Thomas Rawlinson, Thomas Bawdon, Otwell Bawdon

George Andrewe, Reynold Kyrke, Richard Shower and others, was ryotously by them resysted—howe manye p'sons were they, and what weapons had they, and what ys ther names?

“Itm. Whither the sayd p'tyes or enye of them dyd ryotouslye assemble themselves together in great companies at the Towne of Hayfeld wth unlawfull weapons, that is to saye, wth bowes, pytche fforks, clobbes, staves swords and daggers drawen and Ryotouslye dyd then and there assaulte and p'sue the sayd Godfrey and Edward Bradshawe, and in ryotouse manner dyd reskewe and take from them the Bodye of the sayd Richard Shower, beinge attached; the Quenes Officer George Yeaveley constable of Bawdon then beinge p'sent commaunding the peace to be kepte—yea, or no—howe many p'sons were at the doinge thereof?

“Itm. Whither dyd not the p'sons before resyted ryotouslye resyste the sayd Edward beinge then offycer as aforesayd, and would not suffer him to arreste suche p'sons as were conteyned in his sayd warrant and p'cepte, and howe you knowe the same to be trewe, howe many p'sons were they that soe dyd, and what were there names?

“Itm. Whither dyd Thomas Rawlynson Thomas Bawdon beinge on foote, and Raulphe Mellour upon his horse backe, ryotouslye followe the sayd Edward Bradshawe and Godfrey Bradshawe the space of one quarter of a myle from the sayd towne of Heyfield, and wth drawen weapons had ryotouslye like to have slayne and murdered the sayd Godfrey and Edward Bradshawe—what weapons had they—and howe you knowe the same to be true—and how many p'sons were they, and what are there names?

“Itm. Whither dyd the sayd Edward Rawlinson and others about may daye paste . . . and in ryotouslye manner assemble themselves together in the sayd pasture or Herbage called Chinleys, wth bowes staves clubbes pytchforkes spades mattockes and pull downe a pece or p'cell of enclosed grounde enclosed by the sayd Godfrey Bradshawe, and why dyd they soe, and whether was not the same enclosed by ther consents?

"Itm. Whether Edward Shower Richard Kyrk Anthonye Bradshawe and other of the p'sons aforesayd dyd ryotously, and at another tyme by nyght, a bout the tenth daye of Aprill in the xith yere of the Quenes Ma^{ties} Reigne that nowe is, the sayd p'cell of grounde beinge newlye enclosed agayn by the sayd Godfrye by ther consents, beinge quick setts wth xliiii hundreth quicksetts willowes and willowe stacks, pull downe the same agayne, and utterlye destroy and cutt the sayd stacks and quick-setts in peics—and howe you know the same to be trewe?

"Itm. Whither dyd Edward Kyrke Otwell Kyrke Raulphe Mellour wth the moste parte of the sayd p'sons before named agree in May last paste and before grass tyme that the sayd Godfrey should take in a peice of ground in the sayd herbage and erecte a howse therevpon, and afterwards in ryotouse manner pulled downe the same inclosure, and how many p'sons were at the doyinge thereof, and what weapons had they, and what ther names?

"Itm. Whither dyd Reynold Kirke aboute May daye last paste, and dyverse tymes synce, and before, or any other tyme confederate, consulte, practise, or other wise confer and talke wth one M^r Bircles of the Countye of Chester, at the howse of the sayd Reynold in the countie of Derb.: or elsewhere, touching or concerning prophesies by noblemen or otherwise, and what books of prophesie have you or the said Bircles seen or heard, and what is the effect thereof, and howe often have you or he perused, used, or conferred of the same, or about such purposes, and with whom?

"Itm. Whither did you after any such conference practyse consultacon or talke, assemble, or confederat in companye or companyes, to, or about a place in the sayd countye of Derb. called the Lord's Yate, and who were the p'sons soe assembled, howe many were they, and when and howe often have they soe done, and whether were not William Beard in the sayd countie of Derby gent, and Raulphe Bradley of Haughe in the same countye yeom. then thereat eny suche assemblye, what meant

they by such assembly, and what dyd the sayd Books of prophesye conteyne?

"Itm. Whither dyd not Reynold Kyrke Raulph Mellour Richard Kyrke Thomas Bawdon Edward Coqswer and others ryotouslye assemble themselves at a place called Chinley Hall in the Countye of Derby aforesaid, about June last past, or eny tym eells, wth bylles staves pychforkes mattocks daggers or other weapons defensyve and invasyve, and soe arrayed and marched forward to have pulled downe a certeyn close of one Godfrey Bradshawe in Chynley aforesayd, or to have done some other unlawfull acte. And whither dyd not George Yeavly and Edward Barbar use some persuasion or speche for the surceasinge and appeasinge of that ryotouse pretence and entent to the sayd Reynold or eny other, what be the name of suche p'sons w^{ch} soe assembled. What was there purpose and entent, and whither dyd not the sayd Reynold Kyrke and others the same day of the sayd assemblye and at the towne of Chapell of Ffrythe in the sayd countie of Derby move, entreat, speke to, or persuade w^t the sayd Godfrey Bradshawe to lett passe or not to comp— of the sayd riotouse assemblye and whether dyd you consent and (vow?) that the sayd shuld have and enioye that pece of ground in Chinley aforesaid w^{ch} the sayd Godfrey dyd lately there enclose, and put your hand seale and marke to eny such agreem^t, and whither dyd you or enye other to your knowledge afterward ryotouslye pull downe or distroye eny more enclosure or eny part thereof. When was the same done, and by whose counsell, Howe many p'sons were at the doing thereof?

Whether dyd Nicolas Broke, Dan Molt, Edw^d Kerke, Rufe Meller, Rafe Garb, Rob Tonsted . . . John *Buzgard?* *Xpof Elote*, Will Kerke, . . . Samson Ward, Otwell Kerke, Charles Kerke, Wili Barber, Edw^d Sowden, Richard Shower, Antoney Redferne, Antoney Ward, on Easter Daye last paste and dyvers tymes before. . . . (*Three lines more complete the MS., but th^y are illegible.*)

Hundred of Appletree and Mapentake of Wirksworth.

Ayd to His Majesty King Charles I., 1627.

By Rev. R. JOWETT BURTON, B.A.,
Curate of Dale Abbey.



HE Society is indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. F. J. Robinson for allowing the publication of this interesting addition to the knowledge of the part Derbyshire has taken in national affairs.

We may infer from the Roll that Derbyshire, in common with other counties, strongly objected to the illegality of the course taken by Charles I. in raising a levy (under the less offensive name of "loan") without the consent of Parliament. The cause for this inference will be found in the appended notes.

The Roll consists of five strips of parchment bound together at the bottom—the width is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. and the length of the strips respectively $24\frac{1}{2}$ in., $23\frac{1}{2}$ in., $23\frac{1}{2}$ in., $26\frac{1}{2}$ in., and $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. On the back of the first strip are the words:—

"Ayd to his Ma^{ty} 2^o Car I^o
—Collected by Rob^t Wyllimott
of Cheddesden Gent."

Com Derb :

The rolle indented of the pticuler names and surnames of all such persons within the hundred of Appletree and Wirkesworthe wapentage as haue agreed to lende to his ma^{ty} these so^mes of mony followinge After the rate of ffive Subsidies according to their last Assessment ffor the defence of his ma^{ties} kingdomes and mentaynance of Religion together with the seu^{al} so^mes agreed vpon by the said parties before vs the laste daye of January in the seconde yeare of his ma^{ties} raigne By vertue of his ma^{ties} Comission to vs and others directed and herevnto annexed The one parte of which rolle together with the bonde of Robert Willymott gent whom we haue appointed Collectour for the said hundreds Is retourned to the right honor^{ble} the lords and others of his ma^{ties} most honor^{ble} privy Councill And the other part is deliu^ded to the said Collectour thereby to collect and gather the same as followeth :—

Alderwasly and Ashlesey.

Edwarde Lowe esquier	...	...	x ^l
willm Storer	...	...	xlvi ^s viii ^d
Jhon Woode	...	...	xl ^s
willm Topleis	...	...	xl ^s
Thoms wingfeild	...	...	xlvi ^s viii ^d

Alkmanton.

S ^r willm Cobbe k ^t ...	...	...	v ^l xiii ^s iiiii ^d
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Alflowe.

Robert Cockaine	...	...	iii
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Bradley.

S ^r Gilbert Knyveton k ^t	...	...	x ^l
Thomas Pegge	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Whithall	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d

Henry Olde	...	...	liii ^s iiiid
william Jackson	...	..	liii ^s iiiid

Bredsall.

Dame Mary Bentley	...	...	iiii ^l
Robert walker	...	...	xxx ^s
Robert wright	...	...	xl ^s

Bartonblount.

S ^r Henry Merry knight	...	...	iiii ^l
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Bealpar cu Membris.

Godfrey Pole	...	...	v ^l
Samuell Thacker	...	...	liii ^s iiiid
Elize Symmes	...	...	xl ^s
Robert ffraunces	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viiid
Jhon Tayler	...	...	liii ^s iiiid
Robert Bruckshawe	...	...	xl ^s
ffrancis Bruckshawe	...	...	xlvi ^s viiid
willm Beardsley	...	...	xl ^s

Bogkston.

Jhon willson	...	...	xxx ^s
Jhon white	...	...	xl ^s

Braylesforde.

Thomas Draper	...	...	xl ^s
Edwarde Astle	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Reeve	...	...	liii ^s iiiid
Thomas Hopkin	...	...	liii ^s iiiid

Chaddesden.

Robert wilymott	...	...	vi ^l
Richarde Chedleton als Cheadle	...	...	xx ^s
Edwarde Newton	...	...	xx ^s
Robert Rolande	...	...	xl ^s
ffrancis Cockaine	...	...	xx ^s

Church Broughton.

<i>halfe</i> Henry Bullyvant	...	...	xxx ^s
<i>halfe</i> Jhon Parker	...	...	xlvi ^s viiid
<i>halfe</i> Henry Knyveton	...	...	xl ^s

Cusley.

<i>halfe</i>	willm fflower	...	...	...	xl ^s
<i>halfe</i>	Jhon Baull	...	...	...	xl ^s

Dalbury Lees.

	willm Dyke	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Jhon fflower	...	...	...	xl ^s
	George Dickinson...	...	...	...	xl ^s

Douebridge.

Charles Cavendishe the heire of Henry

	Cavendishe	..	...	...	In warde
<i>halfe</i>	willm Myllwarde	...	...	...	x ^l
	Jhon ffloweringe	...	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
<i>o half</i>	Henry Hille	...	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
	Richarde Pratty	...	...	...	xl ^s
<i>o</i>	Richarde Myllwarde	...	...	...	xl ^s

Duffield cu Membris.

	Willm white	..	...	...	his ma ^{ties} warde
	Sara white	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Thoms Challenour	..	...	...	xl ^s
	Nicholas Oldham	...	...	...	xl ^s
	willm Raynor	...	...	...	xl ^s
	willm Parker	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Christopher fletcher	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Vicesimus Bradshawe	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Henry Gregson	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Thomas Jhonson : Dwelleth in Staffordshire.				
	Anthony Myllnes	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Henry Stoakes	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Thomas Harrison	...	...	...	xl ^s

Etball and Burnaston.

	Raphe Bunnington	...	...	...	xl ^s
	Christopher Hinton	...	...	...	xlvi ^s viii ^d (35 ^s)
	Jhon Rollinson	...	...	...	xxx ^s
	Jhon Orme	...	...	...	xxx ^s
	Willm Jackson	...	...	...	xlvi ^s viii ^d
	Thomas Heacocke	...	...	...	xx ^s

Edlaston and Wyaston.

Richarde Reeve ...	...	...	liii ^s iiiid ^d
Jhon Salte ...	...	...	liii ^s iiiid ^d
<i>halfe</i> Anthony Colwidge ...	...	...	xl ^s

Ednaston.

willm Myles ...	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viiid ^d
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fforston and Meropston.

S ^r Henry Agarde, kt. ...	...	...	x ^l
Clement Rossington ...	...	...	xl ^s
Stephen Sharman ...	...	...	xl ^s
Richard Archer ...	...	..	xl ^s
George Harrison ...	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viiid ^d
Jhon Hampson ...	...	...	xx ^s
Richarde woodwarde ...	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viiid ^d

Hatton.

Trystram Dayntree (o) ...	...	...	xlvi ^s viiid ^d
Robert Hill iun ^d (o) ...	...	...	xlvi ^s viiid ^d

Hoffington.

frances Morley ...	...	...	iii ^l xiii ^s iiiid ^d
Roger Bakewell ...	...	...	iii ^l

Holland cu Membris.

Jhon Knyveton ...	...	...	xx ^s
Willm Mellor ...	...	...	xl ^s
Henry Tayler (o) ...	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viiid ^d
willm webstar (o) ...	...	...	xx ^s
George willcockson ...	...	..	xx ^s
Jhon Hutchenson ...	...	...	xxx ^s
Richard Pickeringe ...	...	...	xl ^s
wynifride willcockson ...	...	...	xx ^s
willm Alsoppe ...	...	...	xx ^s

Hongry Gentley.

Thoms Browne : payeth in Staffordshire.

Hillton.

Jhon Pryme	...	...	...	lii ^s iii ^d
Arthur Harrison	...	...	...	lii ^s iii ^d

Hoone.

ffrancis Lathburye : payeth in Staffordshire.

Kedleston.

Jhon Curzon esquier	...	...	...	xii ^l
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Little Ireton.

Callingewood Sawnders	...	...	...	lii ^s iii ^d
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Langforde.

Clement Cooke, esquier :—Att London.

willm Merryman	...	...	...	lii ^s iii ^d
Robert Gooddall	...	...	...	lii ^s iii ^d

Mircaston.

S ^r willm Knyveton barronett	...	...	...	xx ^{li}
Gilbert Somers	...	...	...	xxvi ^s viii ^d

Meanell Langley.

Dame Judithe Corbett	...	...	...	xx ^{li}
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Marston Montgomery.

<i>halfe</i> willm Browne	...	...	...	xx ^s
<i>halfe</i> Jhon Wolley	...	...	...	xx ^s
<i>halfe</i> Jhon Conway	...	...	...	xx ^s
<i>halfe</i> willm Prynce	...	...	...	xx ^s
<i>halfe</i> willm Bowyre	...	...	...	xx ^s
<i>halfe</i> Raphe Sheldon : In Staffordshire.				
<i>halfe</i> Richarde Coape	...	...	...	xx ^s
<i>halfe</i> Nicholas Loton	...	...	...	xx ^s

Marston iuxta Tutburye.

<i>halfe</i> Walter Bagnolde	...	...	...	lii ^s iii ^d
<i>halfe</i> George Needham	...	...	...	iii ^l

Muggington.

Robert Bamforde	...	...	...	lii ^s iii ^d <i>Pd. but</i> <i>xlvi (?)</i>
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Morbury and Rosson.

M ^{rs} Martha ffitzherbert	...	...	x ^l
Anthony Coape	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
Robert Bille	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
Phillippe Hawkesworthe	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d

Osmaston iuxta Gashborne.

Homfrey Pegge	...	...	xl ^s
william ffryerson	...	...	xl ^s

Oslaston and Thurvaston.

Jhon Agarde	...	...	iiii ^l
Robert Roe	...	...	iii ^l
James walker	...	...	xx ^s
Thomas Trubshall	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
Robert Aulte	...	...	xx ^s

Radborne.

S^r Germane Pole k^t: his lands all extended.

Richarde Pole (o)	...	...	xlvi ^s viiii ^d
Paup Jhon Newton	...	...	xlvi ^s viiii ^d

Rodsley.

halfe Peter Prynce	...	...	iii ^l
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Rudbury.

S ^r Edward Vernon k ^t	...	...	x ^l
Thomas Bankes	...	...	iiii ^l vi ^s viiii ^d
Henry Noone	...	...	xl ^s

Somersall Harbert.

francis ffitzherbert	...	...	iii ^l
Richarde Stubbinge	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Irelande	...	...	xx ^s

Sinfine and Orleston.

Dame Amye Blount: liveth in London

Robert ffearne	...	...	xl ^s
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Snelston.

Dame Mary Browne : absent beyond y^e seas

M^{rs} Dorothe Okover iii^l

(?) R^d iii^l ix^s & vii^s viii *beside*

Ellen Archer xlvⁱ viii^d

Sherley and Neoveley.

halfe Edwarde Olyver , ... liii^s iv^d

halfe Robert Aulte xl^s

halfe Jhon Steedman iii^l vi^s viii^d

halfe Willm Pegge xl^s

Standley and Mapperley.

George Baker als Stables xl^s

Gregory Richardson xl^s

Hughe wrighte xl^s

Sutton on the Hill.

Thomas Dickinson xl^s

ffrancis ffayrbrother liii^s iiiii^d

Sponndon.

Thomas Gilbert liii^l

willm wyddowson... .. xx^s

Jhon Hollingworthe xl^s

Robert wrighte xx^s

Jhon Carrington xx^s

Jhon Hibbert xx^s

Thomas Hollingworthe xl^s

Twiforde and Stenson.

Thomas Stone xx^s

halfe willm Knyveton xx^s

halfe Thomas Holmes xx^s

Thomas Sharpe xl^s

Richarde ffoster xl^s

halfe Jhon Warde xx^s

Trusley and Ashe.

S ^r ffancis Coke knight	...	...	x ^l
Robert Hope (o)	...	...	xx ^s
Samuell Slighe	...	...	iiii ^l

Wirkesworth wapentage.

Asborne.

William ffletcher	...	...	xl ^s
willm James	...	...	xl ^s
Hughe Woode	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
Robert James	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Allen	...	...	xl ^s
willm Oldfeilde	...	...	xl ^s
Richarde Shipley	...	...	xl ^s

Bontsall.

Anne Hopkinson	...	...	xl ^s
william Buckley	...	...	xx ^s
Edwarde wolley	...	...	xx ^s
Henry ffearne	...	...	xx ^s
Thomas Marple	...	...	xx ^s
George Hardinge	...	...	xl ^s
Anthony Hardinge	...	...	xl ^s
<i>John Harding</i>	...	...	xl ^s

Bradborne.

George Buxton	...	...	xl ^s
paup Richarde Harrison iun	...	...	paup

Brassington.

Jhon Buxton	...	...	xx ^s
Edwarde Lane	...	...	xl ^s
George Buxton sen	...	...	xx ^s
Rolande Alsoppe	...	...	xx ^s
George willcocke	...	...	xl ^s
Vyncent Greatrax	...	...	l ^s [? xl ^s]

Ballydon.

Roger Hurte	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viii ^d
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CaloWe and Jble.

willm Greatrax	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas Spencer	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas Greatrax	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Buxton	...	...	xl ^s
Anthony Greatrax	...	...	xl ^s
Margrett Bontsall	...	...	xl ^s

Detbicke. Tansley and Lea.

wendesley Blackwall	Assessed in Hertfordshire.*		
Robert Haughe	...	...	xlvi ^s viii ^d
francis Burton	...	...	xlvi ^s viii ^d

Elton.

James Marshall	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viii ^d
Henry Newton	...	...	liii ^s liii ^d

Exton and Alsoppe.

Jhon Alsoppe esquier	...	...	v ^l
Jhon Mellor	...	...	xl ^s

ffeng Gentley.

George Spooner	...	...	liii ^s liii ^d
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Hopton and Carsington.

Jhon Gell esquier	...	...	x ^l
Thomas Stone	...	...	xl ^s
willm Greatrax	...	...	xl ^s
Raphe Gell	...	...	xx ^s
Jhon ffearne	...	...	xl ^s
willm Boothe	...	...	xl ^s

Hartington.

Jhon Slighe	...	...	xl ^s
Henry Slack	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas Latham	...	...	xx ^s
Jhon Hambleton	...	...	liii ^s liii ^d
Jhon wolley	...	...	xx ^s

* Probably under Bushey.—ED.

Richarde Bateman	...	...	xl ^s
George Crichelowe	...	...	xl ^s
willm Endsor	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas ffearne	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Cantrell	...	...	xx ^s
Richarde Sternedall	...	...	xl ^s
Robert Dale	...	...	xx ^s
Richarde Goodwin	...	...	xx ^s
Thomas Harrison	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Harrison	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon ffrogott	...	...	xx ^s
Robert Lummas	...	...	xl ^s
willm Mellande	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas Goodwin	...	...	xx ^s
Raphe Wooddis	...	...	xx ^s
Jhon ffearne	...	...	xx ^s
Homfrey Needham	...	...	xx ^s
Raphe Smythe	...	...	xx ^s
Lawrence wardle	...	...	xl ^s
willm Bruerton : lyveth in Staffordshire.			
Elizabeth Goodwin	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d

Hognaston.

Homfrey Alsoppe...	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
Martha Bradley widow	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d

Kingeton Ofcoat and Undermoode.

Anne Whithall : Assessed in Staffordshire

Thomas Smythe : Assessed in Derby

Thomas Hurte	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas woodwarde	...	...	xl ^s
Edwarde ffroste	...	...	xl ^s

Kirke Trefon.

willm Glossoppe	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
widdowe Brownlow	...	...	xl ^s
Henry Twigge	...	...	x ^s

Middleton and Smyrreff.

Christopher fullwood esquier	...	...	x ^l
Robert Bateman	...	...	xl ^s
ffrancis Smethley	...	...	xl ^s

Middleton and Cromforde.

Thomas wigley esq3	...	...	vi ^l
Jhon Spencer iunr	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
Thomas Wooddiwis	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viii ^d

Mappleton and Thorpe.

Jhon Mylwarde Esq3	...	...	x ^l
Jhon ffackett genl	...	...	v ^l
Jhon Stubbs	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
willm Allcocke	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d

Mafflocke.

Elizabeth wolley wydow	...	...	viii ^l
Dorothie fflynte	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
willm Walker	...	...	xl ^s
Anthony Woodwarde	...	...	xl ^s
Adam wolley	...	...	xl ^s
widowe Bowne	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Bowne	...	...	xl ^s
willm Ludlam	...	...	xl ^s

Parwieche.

willm Parker genl	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d
willm Alsoppe	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Goulde	...	...	xl ^s
Jhon Dakin	...	...	xl ^s

Tyssington and Lea.

Sr Jhon ffitzherbert k ^t	...	...	x ^l
Sr Jhon fferrars k ^t : Assessed in Warwickshire			
Homfrey wright	...	...	iii ^l vi ^s viii ^d
George Endsor	...	...	liii ^s iiiii ^d

Wicksamortse.

Richard wigley	...	...	...	liii ^s iiiid
Jhon Topleis	...	...	...	xlvi ^s viiid
Robert fleildinge	...	...	...	xl ^s
Richarde Lee	...	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas Tayler	...	...	...	xl ^s
George Somers	...	...	...	xx ^s
Dionise Wetton	...	...	...	xx ^s
Jhon Ormefeilde	...	...	...	xl ^s
Henrye Buxton	...	...	...	xx ^s

Wendesley and Ingtterton.

Jhon Shoare genl	...	...	...	iiii ^l
Margrett Browne	...	...	...	xx ^s
Richarde Senyor	...	...	...	iii ^l

M^d the pticuler psons in this roll (being two in number) against whose names this word pauper is written We thinck fitt to be free and discharged from the p^sent loane to his ma^{tie}

[The roll is signed, without methodical arrangement, by the following—]

W. Deuonshyre	Henry Shirley	Ri Harpur
He. Wilughby	Henr Agard	Fra : Coke
He. Legh	John Manners	John Curzon
Pet ^r Frecheuile	(.....?)	

The seals are small, and are of dull red wax. Originally there were seven, but the last one is now missing. The remaining six have evidently been crushed when warm, and are consequently most indistinct.

Such parts of them as can be deciphered are as follows:—

- (1) In the dexter chief—a hart's head caboshed.
(? Arms of Cavendish, for the Duke of Devonshire.)
- (2) ? Quarterly. 1. ? A chevron between three hounds' heads. 2, 3, and 4, obliterated.
- (3) ? Two bars.
(? Brereton of Hurdlow in Hartington. *Argt.*, two bars *Sab.* [*Lysons*]).

- (4) Unicorn's head erased.
 (This is apparently a *crest*, and not a coat of arms.)
- (5) A chevron between three crosses paté.
- (6) ? Quarterly. 1. ——— 2. ? Three hounds' heads
 erased. 3. ——— 4. ? A chevron between three
 hounds' heads.
- (7) Missing.

The words in italics are additions to the Roll—in the hand, probably, of the collector. There are illegible side notes and marks, in addition to the side notes given above:

After John Pryme of Hilton—portion of which seems to be *vi*^s

Before Willm Bowyre of Marston Montgomery is a note totally illegible.

There is also a curious mark before John Hollingworth of Spondon.

The first three strips relate to the Hundred of Appletree and the last two to the Wapentake of Wirksworth.

The mode of marking off payment was by a cross on the line between the name and the amount in the Hundred of Appletree, while in the Wapentake of Wirksworth it was, with few exceptions, by a cross before the name. The following names were not marked as paid—those described as “in Ward,” assessed in other counties, etc. (except W^m Bruerton of Hartington):—

Robert Willymott of Chaddesden; Raphe Bunnington, under Etwall and Burnaston; Robert ffearne, under Sinfin and Arleston; George Crichelowe, under Hartington; and Thomas Hurte, under Knyveton Ofcoat and Underwood.

In the Hundred of Appletree where the word “halfe” appears, the cross is made in two distinct parts—a V above the line, and an inverted V below, except in the cases of Raphe Sheldon, of Marston Montgomery, who is not marked off, and Anthony Colwidge, of Edlaston, who is marked off with a V only. The cross was made in two halves for John Pryme, of Hilton,

Mrs. Dorothie Okover and Ellen Archer, of Snelston, and all the names except Thomas Gilbert, under Spondon. Thomas Woodwarde and Edward Ffroste, under Knyveton Ofcoat and Underwood, were marked off with only the upper part of the cross. Unless the assessment in some cases seemed to the Commissioners unjust, it would appear that some refused to pay, and risked the consequences, while others, willing to pay half the sum demanded, were compelled into paying the remainder (of which the lower part of the cross is the mark of payment) under the threat, and possibly the actual experience, of imprisonment. Persuasions, threats, and force were used throughout the country to extort the loan; and it may be that these men of Derbyshire joined with the great number of men, of whom John Hampden is most conspicuous, in offering resistance to the *illegal* oppressions of King Charles.

Letters from Tanner MSS.

No. 131. Bodleian Library.

Contributed by Rev. W. HARRY ARKWRIGHT.

THO. BROWNE, Archdeacon of Derby, was Vicar of Wirksworth from 1662 to 1689, when he was deprived for refusing the Oath of Allegiance to William III. He was also Vicar of Ashbourne from 1660 to 1669. He was probably appointed to the Archdeaconry of Derby in the latter year.

Archbishop Sheldon was a Derbyshire man.

Bodleian—Tanner MSS. 131.

Page 13.—[Part of letter from John Hackett, Bishop of Lichfield, to Thomas Browne, enclosed by Browne in his letter to the Archbishop.]

“Our Church worke is neither at a stand, nor insues fast, but what is finisht is verie sightly. And within y^e walls nothing more pleasing to God & man, then the singing of a coñon psalm after Sermon, w^{ch} hath charmed the whole auditory to take all y^e praier & the blessing with them: A reformation that my hart reioyceth in. This is no innovation, it was so in this Church *ab antiquo*, & but of late omitted. It is so in St Pauls London to this hower, it was so in Westm: Abby from B^p Andrewes to B^p Williams time. But if you goe higher to the primitiue Church for the first 500 years the coñon people did partake at all times in singing the psalm:

it was not omitted anie where, till the midle age, when Latin service came in. J dare stake an hundred of the gentry to one, & most learned Clerkes against yours in this case. J partly guess who hath complained to you, by excepting at rithme. Why? are there not twentie anthemns in our Church in rithm? Js that antique hymn of Gregory the great the worse for the rithm, Hora mortis meus flatus intret Jesu tuū latus? O M^r Brown knock at your own conscience, & feed lambs as wel as sheep: let babes haue milke, as wel as men strong meat, gain souls to X^t by all meanes that are lawfull. Too much rigidness brought our late confusions upon us. Both psalm & anthem may do wel in seuerall kinds: & let mee inform you, a psalm in meter is more anchient then an antheme in y^e Church of England. The meter-psalms were allowed under K. Ed: the 6 his priuie seale (proued in Parlament); no antheme was set till y^e 10 of 2 Eliz: by D^r Tye, & then by Tallis. Custom took them up, but no antheme was spoken of in Coñmon praier booke or Canon, till within these three yeares, & now it giues no coñmand, but permission. Jn your conclusion you say the Deane should haue helpt the departing of the people before the Blessing by discipline. He can not. For if the people of the cittie will neither come to praiers or sermon to the Cathedral, they can not be prevented. Thus I haue giuen you large satisfaction. And if J an old Veteranus do not know how to gouern a Church better then one or two malecontents, who are dissatisfied, & quarel at euery thing, God help mee. So J impart my blessing unto you & rest

Your louing brother & assured Frend

JOH: LICH: & COUEN:

Lichfield

April 14

1666

Page 14.—[Letter from Thomas Browne to Archbishop Sheldon enclosing the last.]

May it please Your Grace

My hearty thanks to God & reioycing for Your Grace's Preservation in the midst of Contagion are inexpressible: Especially considering, how much the Welfare of this Church depends upon Your Grace's. Very unwilling I am to trouble Your Grace with impertinent Letters; but when the Affaires of the Church require it. And now J think it my duty to let Your Grace know, as followeth.

Our B^p in the Absence of the Deane* hath appointed a Common Psalme to be sung in the Cathedrall after Sermon instead of y^e Accustomed Anthem. This (J can assure Your Grace) gives great Offence; not onely to the Church's best friends at Lichfield, but also to many both of y^e Gentry & Clergy in this Diocese, especially in this County. Whereupon J presumed (holding a Place in that Church, w^{ch} gives me an Intereste in y^e Ordering of God's Service there) to write to His Lo^p † in these very words.

"Jt is some trouble to me that J cannot in pson tender my Duty to your Lo^p as J hoped to have done: as for other ends, so especially to have discoursed with your Lo^p about that Jnnovation (J hear of) in our Cathedral Service at Lichfield, of singing a Psalme in Rithm instead of the Anthem after Sermon. J can say it gives much offence in these parts to many both of the Gentry & Clergy, who have been informed of it. J make no Question, if it be done by your Lo^p's Order, you had some Prudential motive thervnto: But if that be it, wherof I am told, That the Townes-people might therby be allowed to Stay vntill the conclusion of the Service; The exercise of Ecclesiastical Discipline would be (methinks) a more Regular way, & perhaps more effectuall too, if Our Deane would, as his Duty is, take care of it. J hope your Lo^p will not be offended that I have revealed my thoughts in y^s matter."

* Of Lichfield.

† The Bp. of Lichfield.

To this his Lo^p was pleased to answer, as is contained in this inclosed part of His Lo^p's owne Lette. Our Church work &c : (see p. 84).

And his Lo^p having sent a Comission to me to call together the Principal Clergy to advance moneys for His Ma^{ties} service upon y^e late Act of Parliam^t (w^{ch} J shall promote with all diligence), J made bold (desiring His Lo^p's farther directions in the aforesaid Busines) to adde these words.

"J shal make what speed J can to Lichfield, after J have pformed what your Lo^p may iustly expect from mee in this County ; And then I shall begg Your Lo^{ps} Patience & Leave, that I may say somewhat to the last part of your Lo^p's Letter, for my Satisfaction, though not for my Conviction. For though J may not in every thing judge or opine with my superiors ; yet have J learned to Acquiesce, in submitting (to) their better Judgments, & obeying all their Lawfull Comands. This Lesson, if the Schismatically-disposed at Lichfeild, would have learned : there would have been little need (in my poore judgm^t) of gratifying them with the Late Alteration in our Cathedral Service. But I will say no more till I see yo^r Lo^{pp} nor would I have said any thing at all : but that J have been told, the Ordering of Divine Service in our Cathedral doth somewhat concern me, by the Place I hold in that Church. And now, my good Lord, I beseech you, for Christ his sake, not to bee offended at mee for what I have (it may be) too boldly scribled to your Lo^p."

This is y^e whole concerning this matter, which I submit, my most Honoured Lord, to Your Grace's Censure ; And J humbly Begg Your Grace's Counsell & direction. This Jnnovation in God's service in a Cathedrall (especially considering the nature of the Thing, & temper of y^e psons, for whose sake it is done, & the time & place) in my iudgment, ought not to bee. And yet my Reverence to a B^p is such, that I dread to oppose ; not for want of Courage, but out of a True sense of Duty. But it is not difficult to fore-see How nauseous Church-musick and Comon prayer will again

become, if Hopkins & Sternhold's Rithms may juttle out our Anthem, & a long Pulpit-prayer seduce the Devotions of the comon people.

J am very sensible my good Lord, what a great Trouble J give you^r Grace by this tedious Scribe: But with hope J humbly begg pardon, &, praying for your Grace's good Health, subscribe, as J really am,

Most Rev^d. ffather,

your Grace's

most humble & most dutifull

Serv^t & Creature

Thom Browne.

Wirksworth

Apr. 18.

1666.

This, the foregoing letter, is endorsed on the back:

"Archdeacon of Derby—Browne Ap 18. 1666.

Conc. a Comon + sung aft. serm in y^e Cathedr. & a long prairer before it. The Dean neglects Discipline."

Addressed:

"To the most Reverend Father in God Gilbert L^o:
Arch-B^p of Canterbury His Grace at His Grace's Palace
of Lambeth

These,

most humbly p'sent.

Lambeth London.

Page 16.—[A letter from the Bishop of Lichfield to Archb^p. Sheldon.]

Most reuerend Father, and my verie good Lord,

J haue been a truant for a fortnight in Bedfordshire, to see my lately married daughter at her own house, w^{ch} was a kindness, though a troublesome one to my old age, due to a child that allwaies deserued wel.

Upon my return to Lichfield, J betoke mee to examin what monies my instruments had gathered in my absence, from the

Clergy, for the loan to set out his Ma^{ties} roial nauie (w^{ch} the Lord prosper). And this is the account w^{ch} J can giue to your Grace. The Diuines of Staffordshire haue subscribed about 320^l, but they keep not touch for dayes of payment. They are poore & dull. They of Derbyshire are wel put on by M^r. Brown, my comissioner, their subscription is 340^l, *præter, propter*. None of them richer then *Dr. Boilston*, and none more vnwilling to let goe anie thing. He is vnsound. The Clergy of my part of Warwickshire haue subscribed 214^l. J am compelled to send out apparitors to bring it in. But for my share in Shropshire J know not what to say. The Archdeacon on the 4th of May sent mee word he would lend an 100^l (w^{ch} he may wel do) since that time J haue sent letters, and messengers after them vnto him, & can obtain no answere from him. He hath a rich Clergy to deal with: J know not how he will speed: but certainly the worse, because he is so tardy. J expect a thousand pounds will be advanced: if it bee more, the more will be my comfort. This information is due unto your Grace, with my thrice euery day deuoted praiers for your health, safetie, and long continuance, the fruition whereof will bee a larger comfort to

Your Graces most deuoted beadsman
and obliged suffragan

Joh: Lich: & Couen:

Lichfield

Jun: ult^o.

1666.

Addressed:

To the most Reuerend Father in God
Gilbert Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

His grace

at the Palace of Lambeth

these most humbly

present.

The Bells of St. Peter, Derby.

By GEORGE BAILEY.



THESE bells were removed from the old tower when it was taken down for the purpose of re-building it, and also extending the church westward. This afforded an opportunity for taking out the bells and sending them to Messrs. Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, for needed repairs and tuning.

It seemed desirable that a record of this event in the history of the bells should be recorded in this *Journal*. The copies of the inscriptions and dates here given, have been made from rubbings, taken as the bells were being placed on the Midland Co.'s dray for their journey to the foundry, on Nov. 30th, 1897. One of them appeared to have a hole in it near the mouth, and all were more or less weathered on the haunches, so rendering the legends and ornaments somewhat indistinct.

The inscriptions were as follows:—

No. 1.

✿ JESVS BE OVR SPEED ✿ IOHN DAYE ✿
✿ T ✿ H ✿ 1636 ~~~~~

No. 2.

✿ GOD ~~~~~ SAVE ~~~~~ OVR ~~~~~ KING
~~~~~ 1636 ~~~~~

## No. 3.

JOS: TABERER & HEN: EVERY. CH-WARDENS  
A ♣ R-1738.

## No. 4.

♣ GLOIRA DEO IN EXCELSIS ♣  
WILLIAM ♣ DVFFIELD ♣ THOMAS ♣ SKINNER ~~~~~  
C-W ~~~~~ T ♣ H 1636 ~~~~~

## No. 5.

I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO  
THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL ~~~~~ 1769 ~~~~~

It will have been noticed that the inscriptions show none of the quaintness of spelling usual in the period in which they came into existence, except that the arrangement, or reading, of the angels' anthem, is not usual; and that the *i* is placed before the *r* in "Gloria." All the letterings, except those on the last bell, have the old form of *v*, and the *u* in that is a medieval one. The *fleur-de-lis* is freely used for dividing sentences, initials, and names. There are long ornamental scrolls in the unoccupied spaces; but no elaborately ornamented capital letters, such as are found on the bells of All Saints' and others in the county. There is only one, No. 3, that has a founder's mark, *the bell* of Abraham Rudhall, and No. 5 has no founder's name or mark, but the letters used upon it are of an excellent type for clearness and sharpness. The inscription on this bell being long, allows no space for ornamental scrolls, in which it is altogether lacking. We are inclined to think that No. 3 must have been recast, as it bears the date 1738, and comes between the 2nd and the 4th, which are dated 1636. By this we conclude there were originally four bells of the latter date.

It would be interesting to ascertain who was intended by the letters "T. H.," found on Nos. 1 and 4 of the 1636 bells. We venture to suggest that they indicate a member of the

family of Hedderly, especially as that name is found on so many bells in this County. The earliest mention of that name found in connection with Derbyshire bells is on one at Findern, which is dated 1704, and bears the name of Daniel Hedderly, who was of Bawtry, Yorks., and there is another of his bells at Breadsall, dated 1728. There is only a difference of sixty-eight years between 1704 and 1636, so that these bells might easily have been the work of Daniel's father, or uncle, whose name we may assume to have been Thomas. There was a John Hedderly, of Derby, who recast the great bell at Melbourne in 1732\* ; also Thomas Hedderly, of Nottingham, whose name occurs frequently on bells in the County, *e.g.*, at Mickleover, 1742 ; West Hallam, 1743 ; Weston-on-Trent, 1760 ; Heanor, 1781, and of the same date at Allestree. After him came George Hedderly, whose name is found at Rosliston, 1778-1788-9 ; again at Breadsall, 1786, and at Allestree, 1790 ; also at Risley, of same year. Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, have informed me that there is a bell at St. John Baptist's, Stowe, Staffs., dated 1632, which has the same letters, "T. H.," upon it.† Though I have made numerous inquiries from gentlemen learned in bells, I have, so far, been unable to obtain any information leading to the identification of "T. H.;" but the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., has written me that R. C. Hope, Esq., F.S.A., in an article in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 198, Vol. L., names a Thomas Handcock, of Walsall, who was a Bellfounder in 1636, and he may be the founder of this bell.

### S. Peter's, Derby.

From observations made by Mr. George Bailey during the recent demolition of the tower of S. Peter's, Derby, in 1898, it would conclusively appear that the original tower was of Norman

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\* See *Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. III., p. 407 ; also *Reliquary*, Vol. XIV., p. 225, where an agreement between him and others is quoted *re* this bell.

† See Lynam's *Church Bells of Co. Stafford*, plate 80.

construction, and that it was brought into its latest form some time about the year 1470. The Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., in his *Churches of Derbyshire*, considers that the tower arch was reconstructed during the fourteenth century. This will be reinstated. The responds of the nave arcades on both sides of the old tower arch still retain their mutilated Norman capitals. The tower once opened into the south aisle, but the archway was subsequently blocked. The finely moulded base of its western respond was found in the south-west corner. Here, too, at the back of it, was observed the curvature of the newell stairway once leading into the belfry chamber. Above this blocked tower archway were seen remains of a window much like the windows of the south clerestory.

On digging for the new foundations it was found that on the north side, the old wall had rested on six iron-shod piles covered with oak slabs fastened together with "dog-irons" secured by long nails. Three of the piles taken out were three feet in length, and appeared to have been driven into the place of an old interment. They were in good preservation. The tower pinnacles and gurgoyles were much decayed. One of the best of the pinnacles has been erected in the centre of the churchyard. The parapet was repaired in 1825 under the care of "W. T." and "R. S.," the then churchwardens. "I. H. O. GIPSON" had immortalized himself on one of the belfry windows in "APRIL, 1829"—perhaps one of the ringers. The old capstone of the newell was found decorated with roughly cut leaves. Among the *débris* of the tower walls were the bases of two small Norman shafts. Besides these were found a piece of an incised alabaster slab, with remains of some ornament, and three or four letters undecipherable; a fragment of a black glazed mug of three handles, one only of which remained; a gimlet; a pair of small iron compasses; a currier's knife; and two bits of painted glass. The most curious thing, however, was turned up in getting out the soil for the extension of the north aisle. This was a circular leaden talisman, about four inches in diameter.

The round edges were closed over like lids, so as to form a central square. On opening these a circle was found on two opposite flaps: one of these contained a compass, and within its extended points four crescents, with other astronomical signs. The inner square was divided into nine smaller squares by cross lines, each of these containing a number. A jetton by Hans Kravwinckle (of Nuremburg), with the legend "Gotis reich blibt ewick," interpreted as "The kingdom of God remaineth for ever," completes the list.

# Index.

*The asterisk (\*) denotes a recurrence on the page.*

## A.

### Persons.

Agard, S<sup>r</sup> Hen., K<sup>t</sup>, 73  
 Agarde, Hen., 81; John, 75  
 Agricola, 13, 15  
 Allcocke, Will., 80  
 Alsop, Ant., 58  
 Alsoppe, Hum., 79; John, Esq., 78;  
     Will., 80  
 Andrew, F. W., 24  
 Andrewes, Bp., 84  
 Anne Queen, 48, *n*  
 Archer, Ellen, 76, 83  
 Arkwright, Rev. W. H., 84  
 Atkins, Ric., 56\*  
 Atkinson, Rev. J. C., 8

### Places and Subjects.

Aganippides, 42  
 "Agatered" (On the way with), 53  
 Aid, or Subsidy for King Charles I.,  
     69  
 Alderwasley, 70  
 Ale-selling, 30  
 Alexander, History of, 20  
 Alkmonton, 70  
 Allegiance, Oath of, 84  
 Allestree, 92  
 Almen's Death, 14  
 Alsoppe, 78  
 Anthem, *versus* Hymn, 84  
 Appletree Hundred, 69, 70  
 Ardwick, 15  
 Arleston, 75  
 Arnold, 57, 58  
 Ashbourn, 55, 57  
 Ashe, 77  
 Ashen Cleugh, 61  
 Ashley Hay, 38, 70  
 Ashover Church, 27; Clerk of, 43;  
     Common, 29; Hill, 36, 49;  
     Laureate, 52; Rector of, 55, 56;  
     Registrar, 27; School, 39, 43, 46,  
     59; Sir William's Well, 36; Wakes,  
     31, 33, 49  
 Atlowe, 70

## B.

Bagnold, Walt., 74  
 Bailey, Geo., Article on St. Peter's  
     Bells, etc., Derby, 90, 92  
 Bakewell, Rog., 73  
 Balme, Cath., 46

Bakewell, 29, 44  
 Ballidon, 77  
 Barlborough, 44  
 Barlow, 44  
 Barton Blount, 71

## PERSONS.

Bamford, Rob., 74  
 Bankes, Thom., 75  
 Banks, Mr. Jos., 57; St Joseph, 57  
 Barber, Ed., 68; Will., 68  
 Barker als Stables, 76  
 Barnes, Mr., 60; Rob., 62  
 Barton, Ric. J., 69  
 Basford, Sarah, 60  
 Basset, Geo., 60  
 Bateman, Ric., 79; Rob., 80  
 Bawden, Jno., 62; Tho., 62  
 Beard, Will., 64, 67  
 Beardmore, Jos., 60  
 Beighton, Ric., 57  
 Benbridge, Jno., 54  
 Bentley, Dame Mary, 71  
 Bille, Rob., 75  
 Billings, Sam<sup>l</sup>., 53  
 Bircles, Mr., of Cheshire, 67  
 Blackwell, Wendesley, 78  
 Blount, Dame Amy, 75  
 Boilston, Dr., 89  
 Boothe, Will., 78  
 Botham, Anne, 56  
 Bourne, Rev. Obadiah, 28, 36  
 Bower, Ellen, 29; Leonard, 58, 59;  
 Ric., 58, 59, 60; Thom., 46  
 Bowles, Charles Bradshaw, Esq., 61  
 Bowne, Ann, 56; Hen., 56; Laur.,  
 58; Will., 57  
 Bradley, Ralph, 64; Marg<sup>t</sup>., 79  
 Bradshaw, Ant., 61; Edw., 66;  
 Francis, 6\*; Godfrey, 61, 63, 64;  
 Leo, 61\*; Vicessimus, 72  
 Broke, Nich., 68  
 Bromley, Mr., 64  
 Brookfield, Mr<sup>s</sup>., 59  
 Brough, Jas., 54  
 Browne, Tho., 73; Dame Mary, 76;  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Tho., Archd. of Derby, 84  
 Bruckshaw, Rob., 71  
 Bruerton, Will., 79  
 Burton, Fran., 78; Rev<sup>d</sup>. W. Jowett,  
 69  
 Buxton, Geo., 77; John, 38, 42, 43,  
 77  
 Buzzard, Jno., 68

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Barwick-in-Elmet, 49, 53  
 Bateman's, 36  
 "Bating of Child," 29  
 Bawtrej, Yorks., 92  
 Bedfords, 88  
 Belper, 71  
 Best Hill, 18  
 Billon, a coin metal, 17  
 Birthdays and Planets, 42  
 Boars Cleugh, 61  
 Bolsover, 28, 30, 35, 47, a character  
 of the inhabitants, 30  
 Bone-lace weaving, 44  
 Bnsall, 43, 77  
 Boyleston, 71  
 Brackenfield — Old Trinity Chapel  
 there, 31, 32, 45  
 Bradbourne, 77  
 Bradley, 70  
 Bradwell, Roman remains at, 1;  
 Interment, with Relics discovered  
 at, 4  
 Brassington, 43, 77  
 Braylesford, 71  
 Breadsall, 71, 92  
 Brewing, 41  
 "Bright Star of Love," 35  
 Broadbottom, 18  
 Brookfield, 15  
 Brough, Roman Station at, 16  
 Brun, le—Cartoons of, 20, 21  
 Bull-baiting, 31  
 Burial of Leonard Wheatcroft, 53, 54  
 Burnaston, 72  
 Butterley, 43  
 Buxton, 15, 16

## C.

Calliope, 52  
 Cantrell, Jno., 79  
 Castalides, 52  
 Cavendish, "My Lord," 35; Charles,  
 72; Henry, 72

Calowe, 78  
 Campsie, Stirling, 54"  
 Carlton, Notts., 43  
 Carsington, 78  
 Castleford, 49

## PERSONS.

Celey, Ric., 61  
 Chadwick, parson, 29, 54 ; Ann, 31 ;  
     Sarah, 51  
 Chaworth, Miss, 38  
 Clio, 52  
 Coake, Ant., 75  
 Coates, Mr., 38  
 Cobbe, S<sup>r</sup> Will., 70  
 Cockayne, Francis, 71 ; Rob., 71  
 Coke, Francis, 81 ; Sir Francis, K<sup>t</sup>.,  
     77  
 Colton, Mr., 42, 43  
 Columbello, 29, 31  
 Cooke, Clement, 74  
 Corbett, Dame Judith, 74  
 Couper, Mr., 44  
 Cowlishaw, Adam, 43  
 Crichelowe, Geo., 79  
 Culton, Ric., 59  
 Currey, Percy, Esq., Arch<sup>t</sup>, 5  
 Curzon, John, Esq., 74, 81

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Cats, 37  
 Cement, Roman, 15  
 Chapel-en-le-Frith, 68  
 Charlesworth, 10  
 Chatsworth, 34, 44\*, 46, 47  
 "Cheshire, Roman," 10  
 Chester, 13  
 Chesterfield, 33, 38, 44, 54 ; Con-  
     firmation at, 56  
 Chinley, Enclosure Riots in 1569,  
     61\* ; Hill, 64  
 Church Bible, 54 ; Door-key, 58  
 Church Broughton, 71  
 Clattercoates, new hall, 45  
 Clergy, contribution from, for the  
     Navy, 87  
 Clitheroe, 15  
 "Club," a (a Servant), 45  
 Coffin, 54 ; of stone, 15, 53  
 Coins, Roman, 17  
 Commerce, Triumph of, a Tapestry  
     design, 22  
 Coritani, 14  
 Cottages, old, in Derbyshire, 5  
 Cotton Famine, 18  
 Cowhouse Lane, 54  
 Crispin, Feast of, 38  
 Cromford, 80  
 Cubley, 72  
 Cytherides, 52

## D.

Daine, Will., 27  
 Dakin, Jno., 80  
 Dale, Rob., 79  
 Daykin, of Stubbin Edge, 36  
 Dayntree, Tristram, 73  
 Devonshire, W., Earl of, 30, 81  
 Duffield, Will., 91

Dalbury Lees, 72  
 Darley, 55  
 Derby—St. Peter's, Bells of, by Mr.  
     Geo. Bailey, 90  
 Derbyshire, Subsidy, 69 ; Old Cottages  
     in, 5  
 Dethic, 78  
 De Vos, a family of Tapisiers, 21  
 Diary of Titus Wheatcroft, 55  
 "Discovery of Witchcraft," 49  
 Doctor's Lane, 16  
 Dogs, 37  
 Domitian, a coin of, 15, 16  
 Dovebridge, 72  
 Dreaming, 37  
 Duffield, 32, 72  
 Dutch, the, 38

## E.

## PERSONS.

Elote, Christ<sup>r</sup>, 68  
 Endsor, George 80 ; Will., 79  
 Erato, 52  
 Euterpe, 52  
 Every, Henry, 91

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Earth, a Tapestry scene, 22  
 Edlaston, 73  
 Ednaston, 73  
 Egstow, 58  
 Electioneering in 1670, 35  
 Elmet, Yorks., 50  
 Elton, 78  
 Enclosure-fences destroyed, 67  
 Engineer (J. Wass), 41  
 Etherow Riv., 12, 13  
 Etwall, 72  
 Eye, The, 37

## F.

Farnsworth, Jno., 30, 38  
 ffayrbrother, fran., 76  
 ffearne, John, 78 ; Rob., 75 ; Thom.,  
     79  
 fferrars, S<sup>r</sup> John, 80  
 ffieldinge, R., 81  
 ffitzHerbert, S<sup>r</sup> John, 80  
 ffitzherbert, francis, 75 ; Mrs. Martha,  
     75  
 fflackett, Jno., gent., 80  
 fletcher, Christ<sup>r</sup>, 72  
 fflint, Dorothy, 80  
 ffroste, Edw<sup>d</sup>., 79  
 ffrancis, Rob., 71  
 firecheville, Pet., 81  
 ffulwood, Christ<sup>r</sup>., 80

"Fabricks," the, on Ashover Hill, 49,  
     52  
 Fairies' Cave, 18  
 Fasting woman, the, of Over-Haddon,  
     29  
 "Fasson Tuesday," 36  
 Fenny Bentley, 78  
 Fforston or Foston, 73  
 Framework Knitting, 58, 59  
 Frisians, 11  
 Funeral in the old style, 53, 54  
 Furniture making, 39

## G.

Garb, Ralph, 68  
 Gell, John, Esq., 78 ; Ralph, 78  
 Gilbert, Thom., 76, 83  
 Gill, Edw<sup>d</sup>., 51  
 Gladwyn, Mr. Will., 42  
 Glossope, W., 79  
 Goodale, Will., 59  
 Goodall, Rob., 74  
 Goodwin, Ric., 79  
 Goulde, Jno., 80  
 Greatrax, Ant., Tho., and Will, 78\*  
 Grymesdich, Geo., 61

Gamesley, Lower, 10  
 Glapwell, 44\*, 47  
 Glossop, 10, 12 ; Brook, 13 ; Cor-  
     poration, 18 ; Hall, 18  
 Gobelins Tapestry, 25  
 Gorse Hall in Ashover, 46  
 Goyt Race, or Cut, 15

## H.

## PERSONS.

Hackett, Jno., Bp. of Lichfield, 84  
 Hambledon, Jno., 78  
 Hamnett, Rob., Esq., 10  
 Hand, M<sup>r</sup>., 55  
 Harding, Ant., 77 ; Geo., 77 ; John, 77  
 Hardwick, Jno., 43  
 Harpur, Fran., 1 ; John, 27 ; Ric., 81  
 Harrison, Art., 74 ; Geo., 73 ; Tho., 79  
 Hatfield, Jno., 62  
 Haughe, Rob., 78  
 Hawkesworth, Philip, 75  
 Hawley, Matt., 56, 57 ; Rob., 46, 50, 51\*, 58  
 Heald, Will., 55  
 Heathcote, Godfrey, 59  
 Hedderley, Geo., Dan<sup>l</sup>., Jno., a family of Bellfounders, 92  
 Hibbard, Will., 38  
 Higgins, Sam., 46  
 Hinton, Christ<sup>r</sup>, 72  
 Hodgkinson, Mrs. Anne, 56 ; Geo., 59 ; Mr., 44 ; Will., 55  
 Hole, Geo., 60  
 Hollingworth, Jno., 76, 81 ; Thom., 76  
 Hope, Rob., 77  
 Hopkinson, Anne, 77  
 Horn, Mr., 44  
 Howard, The Rt. Honble. Lord, 12  
 Huchingson, Esquire, 28  
 Hurdman, Mr. Jno., 16  
 Hurt, Rog., 77 ; Tho., 79, 81  
 Hyde, Jno., 17  
 Hyll, Rob., 73

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Haddon, 42, 52  
 Haddon Over-, Fasting woman of, 29  
 Hague, 12, 16  
 Hampton Court, 20  
 Hand-staves at funerals, 54 *n*  
 Hartington, 78  
 Hathersage (Little John's Grave) 46  
 Hatton, 73  
 Healings, Publick, 47  
 Heanor, 92  
 Heliconiades, 52  
 Heyfield, 65, 66  
 High-houses, 54  
 High Ordish, 31  
 High-way marks, or winter guides, 34, 43  
 Hilton, 74  
 Hockley-in-Ashover, 37, 40, 57  
 Hognaston, 79  
 Holbrook-in-Horsley, 53  
 Holland, 73  
 Hollington, 73  
 Holmegate, 44  
 Holy Trinity Chapel in Brackenfield, 31  
 Holyngworthe, Cap. de, 12  
 Holyngworthe Stone, 13  
 Hooley Word Quarry, 17  
 Hoone, 74  
 Hopton, 78  
 "Hostige, The," 33  
 Houmegate or Holmgate, 43  
 Hungry Bentley, 73  
 Hymn *versus* Anthem, 84  
 Hyndthorne, 61

## I.

Ingle, Jno., of Barwick, 49

Ible, 78  
 Idle journeys, 36  
 Indemnity, Act of, 39  
 Ireton, Little, 74

## J.

Jackson, William, 71  
 Jennings, Mary, 46  
 Judoc de Vos, 24

Jack, A, 39  
 Justice, Triumph of, a Tapestry subject at Renishaw, 22

## K.

## PERSONS.

Kempe, Ric., 38  
 Kerry, Rev. Chas., 20, 26  
 Kniveton, W., 76  
 Knyveton, S<sup>r</sup> Gilbert, 70; Henry, 71;  
     John, 73; S<sup>r</sup> Will., 74  
 Kyrke, Charles, 63, 68; Edw<sup>d</sup>., 62,  
     63, 65, 68; Otwell, 62, 63, 68;  
 Reynold, 65; Rich., 62; Will., 68

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Kedleston, 74  
 Kensington, South, Museum, 24  
 King's Evil, Touching for cure of, 47;  
     A charm for healing, 49  
 Kirk Ireton, 79  
 Kniveton, 79  
 Knott Cross, 31, 46  
 Knyveton, 79

## L.

Lane, Edw<sup>d</sup>., 77  
 Leader, Mr. J. D., 1  
 Lees, Messrs., 17  
 Legh, H., 81  
 Lovit or Lovet, Anne, 59; Fran., 57;  
     Ralph, 58  
 Lynch, Jno., 58

Lancaster, Duchy of, 61  
 Laureate's Wreath awarded to Leo.  
     Wheatcroft at Tupton, 52  
 Lea, 58, 80  
 Lead, Grove of, 55  
 "Le Notre," Style of, 22  
 Lenton (Notts.), 58; Fair, 42  
 Lerdotalia, or Ledrotalia, 10  
 Lichfield Cathedral—Hymn substituted  
     for an Anthem by Bp. Hackett,  
     86  
 Little Eaton, 6, 7, 8  
 Little John's Grave at Hathersage, 46  
 Longdendale, 12  
 Loscoe, 59

## M.

Maesa, Julia, 17  
 Manners, Lord John, 43  
 Marriott, Eliz., 45  
 Mellor, Ralph, 68  
 Mellour, Ran., 62, 63  
 Melpomone, 52  
 Merry, S<sup>r</sup> Hen., 71  
 Merryman, Wm., 74  
 Milnes, Rev. Nich., 26  
 Molt, Dan<sup>l</sup>., 68  
 More, Rob., 42  
 Morley, Francis, 73  
 Myles, Will., 73  
 Myllnes, Ant., 72  
 Myllwarde, Ric., 72; W., 72  
 Mynter, Laur., 61

Madrid, 21  
 Magnesian Lime, 15  
 Manchester Corporation Reservoir, 12  
 Mansfield, 50  
 Marston-on-Dove, 74  
 Marston Montgomery, 74  
 Mather's Grave, 31  
 Matlock, 53, 56  
     — Wakes, 31, 38  
 Maystonfield, 61, 62, 63  
 Melandra Castle, Derbyshire, Paper  
     by Rob. Hamnett, Esq., 10  
 "Memory's Recreation," 41  
 Mersey, river, 13  
 Meynell Langley, 74  
 Milltown, 45  
 Mercaston, 74  
 "Mirth and Melody," 28  
 Moors, Derbyshire, Snow and Mists  
     on, 34  
 Morley Moor, Cottage at, 7  
 Mortar, composition of Roman, 15  
 Morton, 54; C.-W. Accounts, 32;  
     Marriage at, 45

## PERSONS.

Needham, Geo., 74 ; Humf., 79  
 Nodder, Mrs., 58  
 Noone, Hen., 75  
 Norman, Frances, 33  
 Norris, Rev., 10

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Mortuary Staves, 53  
 Mottram-in-Longdendale, 16  
 Mugginton, 74  
 Müntz, "History of Tapestry" by, 21  
 Muses, The Nine, 52

## N.

Navy, contribution for, from the  
 Clergy, 87  
 Neighbourship, an old measure of land  
 (about 32 acres), 62, 65  
 Newhaven Fair, 42  
 Norbury, 75  
 Norfolk churches, 9  
 Nottingham, 49, 92

## O.

Okeover, Mrs. Dorothy, 76, 83  
 Old, Hen., 71  
 Olyver, Edw., 76  
 Ormehead, Jno., 81  
 Ouldham, defeated by Leo. Wheat-  
 croft at Tupton, 51, 52

Offcoat, 79  
 Orchards, planting of, 28, 38, 43\*, 44,  
 46  
 Oslaston, 75  
 Osmaston-by-Ashbourn, 75  
 Oven, a Roman, at Bradwell, 1  
 Overton Hall, 38, 44, 55, 56, 57  
 Oxford, Christ's Church, 20  
 Oxstyeferne, 61\*

## P.

Parker, Geo., 1 ; Will., gent., 80  
 Pegge, Humf., 75  
 Perkin, Ellen, 49  
 Pidcock, Ant., 55  
 Pierpoint, Sam., of Oulcoates, 49  
 Pole, St German, 75 ; Godfrey, 71 ;  
 Ric., 75  
 Prynce, Pet., 75  
 Prynne, Jno., 74, 81, 83

Padley, 34  
 Papist Plotters, 41  
 Parnassides, 52  
 Parnassus' Hill, 52  
 Parwich, 80  
 Paul's, S., London, 41  
 Peace, Triumph of, a tapestry subject,  
 21, *illustration*  
 Permean Marl, 15  
 Peterborough, 57  
 Physiognomy, 37  
 Pierides, 52  
 Planets and Birthdays, 42  
 Poet, "The Black," 52 ; a Laureate,  
 52 ; Rivals, Meeting of, 51  
 Polyhymnia, 52  
 Prophecy, Books of, 66  
 Pulpit, Prayer in, 88  
 Pym's Parlour, 18

## Q.

## PERSONS.

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Questions droll, for solution, put by  
Leo. Wheatcroft, 37

## R.

Ragg, Ant., 33  
Raggs, Jno., 43  
Rawlinson, Tho., 64, 65  
Redfern, Ant., 68  
Reeve, Ric. 73  
Reynolds, Jas., 30  
Richardson, Greg., 76  
Richmond, Sir W. B., K.A., 25  
Ridge, W., 64  
Robinson, R. B., 12; Mrs. F. J., 69  
Roe, Rob., 75  
Rolley, Geo., 17  
Rudhall, Abr., Bellfounder of Gloucester, 91  
Rydge, Will., 62

Radbourn, 75  
Renishaw, Tapestry at the Hall, 20  
Revesby Abbey, 75  
Rioters at Chinley, 65  
Risley, 92  
Roads, packhorse, 10; Roman, 16;  
Guidemarks for winter, 34, 43  
"Rodd," the, 39  
Rodsley, 75  
Roman remains at Bradwell, by Jno.  
Ward, F.S.A., 1, 3.  
Rosliston, 92  
Rosson or Roston in Norbury, 75  
Routhorne, near Hardwick, 43, 44\*

## S.

Sacheverell, Will., Esq., of Morley, 35  
Sadler, or Sadlier, Sr Ralph, 64  
Saint Gregory, a hymn of, 85  
Salt, John, 73; Mr. W. H., 4  
Sawnders, Collingwood, 74  
Senior, Rich., 81  
Sharpe, Tho., 76  
Sheba, Queen of, 23  
Sheldon, Gilbert, Abp. Cant., 84;  
R., 81; Sol., 51  
Shepley, Messrs., 15  
Shirley, H., 81  
Shoare, Jno., gent., 81  
Shower, Edw<sup>d</sup>., 62; Rich., 68  
Sitwell, Sr Geo. Reresby, Bt., 20, 25  
Skinner, Tho., 91  
Slack, Hen., 78  
Sleigh, Mr. Jas., 39  
Sleigh, Mr., 39  
Slighe, Sam., 77  
Smethley (? Smedley), Fran., 80  
Somers, Geo., 81; Gilbert, 74  
Souter, Ant., 38, 39  
Sowden, Edw<sup>d</sup>., 68  
Spencer, Jno., 80; Tho., 78  
Stephenson, Francis, 36  
Steedman, Jno., 76  
Sterndale, Ric., 79  
Storer, Will., 70

Schoenbrunn, Palace of, 21  
Scofton, 57  
Scropton, 73  
Sheffield, 16  
Shepley's Goyt, 18  
Shipping, loan for, 89  
Shirley, 76  
Shottle, 48  
Sinfen, 75  
Singing masters at Ashover, 56  
—— Hymn in place of Anthem, 84  
Sir (? Saint) William's Well, 36  
Smyrrell, 80  
Snitterton, or Snytterton, 81  
Snelston, 76  
Solomon, Triumphs of, a tapestry subject, 20, 23  
Somersal Herbert, 75  
"Sparrow's Collections," 48  
Spinning before marriage, 59  
"Spowndon," 76  
Staffordshire divines, 89  
Stanton, 41  
Staveley, 44, 45  
Stenson, 76  
Sternold & Hopkins' Rhythms, 88  
Stockport, 10, 15, 16  
Stoney Middleton, 34  
Stowpes, The, 61  
Sudbury, 75

## PERSONS.

Stringfellow, Ric., 54  
 Stubbing, Ric., 75  
 Stubbs, Jno., 80  
 Sudbury, Rol., 59

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Surplice making, 56  
 Sutton-on-the-Hill, 76  
 Swine, 37

## T.

Taberer, Jos., 91  
 Taylor, Henry, 73; Martha, a fasting woman, 29; Thom., 81  
 Terpsichore, 52  
 Thacker, Sam., 71  
 Thalia, 52  
 Thweates, Jno., 46  
 Tonstead, Rob., 68  
 Topleis, Jno., 81  
 Toplis, Wm., 70  
 Trubshall, Tho., 75  
 Turner, Ant., 39  
 Twigge, Hen., 79

Tailor's business, 49  
 Tanner MSS., 84  
 Tansley, 39, 58, 78  
     — Moor, 34  
 Thorpe, 80  
 Thurvaston, 75  
 Tissington, 80  
 Towndrow House, 55  
 Trinity Chapel, Brackenfield, a wedding at, 31  
 Trusley, 77  
 Tunis, Conquest of, 21  
 Tupton, 36, 51  
 Tutbury, Ann Moore of, 30  
 Tuxforth in the Clay, 58  
 Twitchbank, 55  
 Twyford, 76

## U.

Urania, 52

Underwood, 79  
 Unston, 59  
 Urn, Roman, 17

## V..

Vernon, —, Esq., 35; S<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup>., Kt., 75  
 Vermeyen, Jan., 21  
 Vitalis Valerius, 11  
 Vos, Josse de, 21; Judoc de (*Tapisier*), 20, 24

Vienna, 21  
 Virginals, 38

## W.

Walker, Mary, 57; Rob., 71; Will, 80  
 Ward, Ant., 68; John, F.S.A., 76; Sampson, 68  
 Wardle, Laur., 79  
 Wass, James, an Engineer, 41, 43  
 Watkin, W. T., 13  
 Watson, Rev. Jno., 10  
 Webster, Will., a Tailor, 46  
 Wetton, Dionise, 81

Warrington Museum, 17, 18  
 Water, "Genius of" — Renishaw Tapestry, 23  
 Weapons of Rioters, 66  
 Well, "S<sup>r</sup> William's," in Ashover, 59  
 Wendesley, 81  
 Wensley, 55  
     — Bull Baiting, 31  
 Wessington Hay, 59  
 West Hallam, 92

## PERSONS.

Wheatcroft, John, 49; Mrs.—her death, 50; Leonard, his autobiography, 26; accident, 50, 51; children, 28; house, with illustration, 40; Sam, marriage of, 31; Titus, 42; diary of, 55; Titus, son of Titus, 57; William, 45, 50, 51  
 Widdowson, Will, 76  
 Wigley, Tho., 80; Ric., 81  
 Wilcock, Geo., 77  
 Williams, Bp., 84  
 Willmot, Rob., 71; see 69, 70  
 Wilson, Revs. Will. and Peter, 32  
 Wingfield, Tho., 70  
 Withall, Jno., 70  
 Woodcroft, Mr. Bennett, 12  
 Wooddis, Ralph, 79  
 Wooddiwis, Tho., 80  
 Woodward, Adam, 80; Anthony, 80; Ric., 73; Tho., 79  
 Woolhouse, Mr., of Glapwell, 44  
 ——— Justice, 28  
 Woolley, Edw., 77; Elizabeth, 80; Jno., 78  
 Wright, Hugh, 76; Humfr., 80; Joseph, 56; Rob., 71  
 Wyllimot, Rob., 69, 70

## PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Weston-on-Trent, 92  
 "Wharl," what, 37  
 Wigston, Leicester, 56  
 Winfield, North, 58  
 Winstor, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42\*, 43, 44, 51, 55  
 Wirksworth, 36, 61, 81; Vicar of, 84; Wapentake, 69, 77  
 "Witchcraft, Discovery of," 48  
 Woolley Bridge, 17  
 Wootton, 55  
 Worsop, 57  
 Wyaston, 73

## Y.

Yates, Mary, 56  
 Yebb, Mr., 58  
 Yeaveley, Geo., of Bawdon, 66, 68

Yawning, 37  
 Yeaveley, 76









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